Part One. COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. Pages 1-8

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THE LATEST NEWS OF CUBA'S WAR.

Havana's People Divided in Sentiment Towards Americans.

MORE OUTRAGES REPORTED.

Gustao's Victims Get No Hearing. Similar Affairs Reported at Casiguas and Oyalita. News Received From Santiago.

Havana, March 7.—Via Key West, Fla., March 7.—The tension in the public mind since the action of the Senate and House continues. The result of Mendiaz's session is awaited with great suspense.

The Spaniards are much concerned. The talk of war between Spain and the United States adds joy to the Cubans. The students made no attempt at a demonstration and are divided among themselves. Half approve the attitude of the United States. The Spanish merchants made themselves ridiculous by threatening to boycott American goods. The leading newspapers advise prudence and calmness. There is some hot Spanish talk in the cafes, hotels and clubs, and some threats of dire results to follow the final action of the United States. The troops are still kept in the city as a precaution. General Weyler is ready to stop any trouble.

The prospect of grinding cane is growing less. Thousands of acres have been burned recently in Matanzas, Santa Clara and Havana provinces. The insurgents are more numerous than ever in these provinces. Maceo is in Havana province and Gomez is in Matanzas, near the Santa Clara line. Several recent encounters between the troops and large forces of insurgents are not reported officially in detail. There were two engagements so close to the city that the wounded were brought into Jesus del Monte, a suburb.

The Victims of Guatao.

Ladista Quentero, the American citizen taken prisoner in his own house at Guatao and afterward shot in the arm, is still confined in Moro castle. Marquis Cervera and Captain Calvo who commanded the troops at the Guatao massacre, still hold possession. The investigation has had no result yet. The wives of the murdered men and also those of the fifteen prisoners taken have visited the palace several times, but were prevented from seeing any one.

Another Massacre.

An affair similar to Guatao, it is claimed, occurred on the Morales estate near Casiguas, Havana province, on March 1. The official report says General Muiguiso found Maceo there intrenched behind stone fences. The Spanish troops behaved so valiantly the insugents fled, leaving 18 dead on the field. The Spanish reported no dead and two wounded. The neighbors say no battle occurred, the insurgents moving on as the Spanish entered. After the latter left, the owner of the estate, an American named Jose Gregorio Delgado, his son Dr. Delgado, and fourteen employees were found dead. All were killed by swords, there being no bullet wounds on the bodies.

Shot at the French Flag.

A Frenchman named Bernardo Duarte, manager of the Oyalita estate near San Domingo, was shot in the act of raising the French flag on March 1. A Spanish officer took the flag. The rebels had camped on the estate and were dislodged just before Duarte was killed. After the fight the troops burned the sugar houses and all buildings on the estate except the residences. Thirteen dead bodies were found after the fight. Eye witnesses say the troops fired right and left upon entering Oyalita, killing Duarte and thirteen other "pacificos." One woman was among the dead.

The deportation of suspects to Ceuta and Isle of Pines continues. No official report is made of examinations being held.

Nearly every government report of an engagement mentions a number of prisoners taken. There is no subsequent mention and the men drop out of sight. The certified relatives ask no questions. The commanders of columns are authorized to take summary proceedings in cases of prisoners captured. The provisions require detailed reports, but if reports are made, all are suppressed. Gen. Weyler says no examinations are being held.

Insurgent Movements.

The Cubans say a portion of the Collazo expedition under Commander Pedro Vidal has landed at Guanabo, on the north coast between Havana and Matanzas.

The insurgent General Maceo was reported to be in the vicinity of Tapaste yesterday, and five columns of Spanish troops under Generals Melguizo and Bernal were sent to encompass him. Through the neglect of the telegraph operators, the orders to the Spanish forces were delayed, and Maceo was thereby enabled to escape. The Spanish forces however, met five hundred insurgents under the rebel leader Mirabel at Tapaste and dispersed them. The rebels had fifteen wounded. Gen. Maceo with his forces retreated to Cidra, province of Matanzas, where he joined Lacret. The latter has a force of 600 men.

The insurgents last night attacked a fort at Blonder, but subsequently retired. The rebels have burned the town of Crimea in the province of Matanzas.

J. FRANK CLARK.

FROM WESTERN CUBA.

Insurgents Gain Advantages in Numerous Skirmishes in Santiago Province.

Santiago De Cuba, Feb. 28.—(Via Key West, Fla., March 7.) On the 24th inst. the guerillas of Cobre, 180 in all, had an engagement in Post Lajas with rebel forces of the battalion Crombet, 60 in number, and the Spanish were obliged to retreat to the Cobre. A rebel cavalry force of 8 men under command of Diego Pantoja pursued them and captured 12 prisoners. The Spaniards left on the field 22 killed and the rebels had two killed and nine wounded.

On the 25th a foraging party of 70 Spanish met a rebel party of nine men under Commander Reyes near Cobre, who attacked them suddenly. The Spaniards retreated to the Cobre, leaving 10 prisoners in the hands of the insurgents. The rebels had three wounded and the Spaniards six killed and seven wounded.

Rebel Colonel Toaquin Planas with 400 cavalry met 50 Spanish soldiers in the pasture ground La Julira between Cibara and Holguin on the 29th inst. Col. Planas attacked the Spaniards with only 300 men, dispersing the troops, killing four men and capturing 12 prisoners with their arms and ammunition. The rebels had one killed and six wounded.

Arrests and Assassinations.

Guantanamo is in a great state of alarm on account of the arrest of many innocent people, who are taken from jail and from their homes in the middle of the night and assassinated outside of the city.

The rebels have set fire to the cane fields of La Isabel, San Carlos, La Rosa and others in Guantanamo.

The Spanish governor of this province, not having enough troops to guard the small towns of this jurisdiction, has ordered the garrison to abandon the posts, burning the places before leaving. Among those towns are Tiarrilla, Romangangaguas, Canto Baire, Venta de Caramovas and Seforre.

More than 100 residents of Cuabita, three miles from here, left last night to join the insurgents.

Last night there were arrested here Dr. F. Tomas Pedro, 55 years old, father of Dr. Tomas and Eduardo Pedro Grinan, who have been with the rebels for some time, Jose Ochoa Castillo and his sister Pilar, and 10 or 12 other persons.

ALMOST DUPLICATED.

Senator Blackburn Nearly Won in the Kentucky Contest.

Frankfort, Ky., March 7.—Two ballots were to-day taken for United States Senator by the joint ballot legislative session and they resulted as follows: First ballot—Blackburn, 64; Boyle, 58; Carlisle, 5. Second ballot—Blackburn, 19; Carlisle 15.

"Horse play" on the part of the Republican members before the session was called to order was indulged in. The balloting proceeded without incident until Evington's name was called. He again voted for Blackburn, and a report was circulated that Poore would vote with him, but he stuck to Pettit. After the ballot was completed, Poor arose before the result was announced and changed his vote for Blackburn amid cheers.

A stampede of the Carlisle men, at once went to Blackburn, and one by one Senator Bills and Smith, Holloway, Nee and the other bolting sound money men began to come to Blackburn amid wildest excitement.

The Republicans were plainly disconcerted as one by one the most violent anti-Blackburn Democrats began to fall into line for him. To stop the stampede the Republicans, led by Senator James began to vote for Carlisle. In the midst of the terrible din, Representative Lyons of Newport, perched upon a chair, declared that if the Republicans tried to elect Carlisle, he would vote for Blackburn.

The House and galleries went wild. Dr. Chambers of Kenton, seeing Blackburn's election in sight, demanded a vote, though paired with Senator Weissinger and almost a riot resulted. The sergeant-at-arms was ordered to clear the galleries in order to restore quiet. The chair finally obtained order and announced the ballot, which the clerks had footed up during the confusion.

Howard moved to adjourn, but the motion was lost.

The second ballot started off as harmlessly as the first. The Republicans declined to vote and the original Carlisle Democrats went back to him. On the second ballot enough Republicans refrained from voting to break a quorum, and a motion to adjourn carried.

Senator Blackburn was the most surprised man in all Kentucky this evening when notified of his election through congratulatory telegrams from friends in every direction. No one here could understand how such a report originated until after investigation it developed that the Chicago Associated Press was only treating the country to its daily mess of information.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS.

Arrangements Made for a Single State Convention.

Atlanta, Ga., March 7.—The Democratic executive committee of Georgia met today in Atlanta, pursuant to the call of Chairman A. S. Clay. By a vote of 22 to 11 the committee to-day decided to hold but one State convention for the election of delegates to the national convention, choice of electors and nomination of governor and State house officers. Thursday, June 5, was fixed for the date of the convention and Macon as the place.

A letter from Congressman Crisp was presented to the committee, suggesting that he would like to have the Democratic masses vote on the question of Senatorial nomination in approaching primaries. A resolution was adopted which in effect refers the matter of Senatorial primary to the independent action of the several county Democratic executive committees.

FREE SILVER BOASTS.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee Expects to Have His Way at Chicago.

Washington, March 7.—Mr. Harris of Tennessee, who is the official head of the Democratic free silver organization says that so far as he and those whom he represents are concerned, there is to be no compromise whatever with the single gold standard party.

"We are going to make the issue at Chicago next July. We propose to force the fighting. We believe that the people have been duly educated. I am sure that we will have a majority of the delegates to the national convention. I say this because of the correspondence my committee has had with prominent Democrats in all States of the Union. We are busy circulating our literature and there is no doubt whatever in my mind that we will control the declaration of the next Democratic convention upon the financial question."

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The United States Senate Was Not in Session Yesterday.

Washington, March 7.—The House today in Committee of the Whole continued its consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. General debate lasted for an hour and was notable only for two statements by Mr. Loud (Rep.) of California, chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, which prepared the bill.

One of these was that the fact that the government operated the postoffice department was in his opinion the greatest menace to the existence of republican institutions, the other was that so extravagantly is the business of the department managed that in his opinion a business man conducting the postal business received therefor the $30,000,00 now paid, by the government would profit from thirty to forty millions a year.

Several efforts were made, unavailingly, to increase the compensation for fourth-class officers.

Having disposed of one page of the bill, the committee rose and at 4:40 o'clock adjourned until Monday.

Twenty-first Ohio Republican.

Cleveland, O., March 7.—At the Twenty-first district Congressional convention held here to-day Col. Myron T. Herrick and Sylvester T. Everett were unanimously chosen delegates to the Republican national convention at St. Louis. James E. Benton, a colored man, and L. J. Robottom were elected alternates and Luther Allen, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, president of electors. Speeches were made indorsing McKinley and the delegates were instructed by resolutions to work for the Ohio candidate. Hon. T. E. Burton was renominated unanimously for Congress.

A Republican Gavel.

Chicago, March 7.—The gavel which will be used at the Republican National convention in St. Louis is now on exhibition at the Illinois Republican headquarters in the Great Northern hotel, having been brought to the city yesterday by W. H. Harrison of Carthage, Ill., who offered it to the national committee. The body is made of the wood from the log cabin built by Abraham Lincoln, at New Salem, Ill., in 1831. The presentation speech will be made by Senator Berry, who was Lincoln's partner when the cabin was built.

IN DEFENSE OF WEYLER.

The Spanish Minister Says Senator Sherman Was Mistaken.

HIS INFORMATION INACCURATE.

Dinderis a Spanish Deserter. Weyler's Name Not Mentioned in His Book—The Alleged Proclamation an A. P. Fake.

Washington, March 7.—Minister Dupuy de Lome received an official dispatch today announcing that the government had closed the universities at Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Granada, the Cadiz medical college and the College of Surgeons at Madrid, in the effort to prevent further outbreaks against the United States, all the disturbance hitherto having been confined to or led by young students.

The government, he declares, is exerting its influence in all possible ways to prevent any insults to this country and harsh measures are necessary because of the strong feeling engendered by the speeches made in the United States Senate.

In regard to the reports about Spanish naval preparations, it is said that if belligerency is to be recognized by the United States the additional duty will be forced upon Spain of maintaining a rigid and effective blockade of Cuba.

The cabled reports intended to convey the impression that vessels have been secured with any armament which would fit them for any offensive uses against the United States. They appear to be altogether merchant vessels, adapted only for blockade uses and for transportation of troops.

Spanish Good Will.

"The Spanish government," the minister says, "can surely be relied upon to do only what is proper and to take every precaution, preserving its honor to all other countries and I cannot doubt that the government of the United States will appreciate this and be always animated by the same high sense of public honor. Spain may be relied upon to prevent her people from being carried away by their impulses, but it must be admitted that the provocation for excitement has been very great. Americans have heaped insults upon the Spanish people because of misinformation and the climax has been reached through speeches made by Senators in the discussion of the Cuban resolutions which were well calculated to enrage any self-respecting people."

Senor De Lome says that all the sensational remarks in the Senate debates which aroused his countrymen were either misleading or altogether false, as according to his belief, most of the things are those which have been printed broadcast in the last year, about the cruelties of the Spanish authorities in Cuba and the tyranny of the military officers there.

Senator Sherman Misinformed.

Even Senator Sherman, whose reputation for conservatism causes his speech to carry great weight, allowed himself to be imposed upon by untrustworthy information, says Minister De Lome.

In a terrible and unmerited invective against Gen. Weyler, he said: "A book was published in Spanish, which I am very sorry I cannot get from the library, written by a Spaniard by the name of Enrique Donderis, who came over from Spain with the Spanish troops to see the war of 1872, and who was so horror-stricken with the high crimes which he saw committed that he flew to the United States and there published his manuscript. Telling is this evidence, and it shows Gen. Weyler stripped of all the honorable arms of military authority, as a brute pure and simple, his hands forever stained with the blood of defenseless men and women, etc."

Senor De Lome says he secured a copy of the book with exceeding difficulty. It is a little 43-page pamphlet, published by Enrique Dinderis, and nowhere in it does Weyler's name appear.

It describes many horrors of the last war attributed both to the Spanish and the rebels, but makes no reference to Weyler whatever. Donderis, the author of the book, was an officer in the Spanish army who deserted and afterwards fought with the Cuban rebels.

Senor De Lome thinks that Senator Sherman may disavow his statements when shown how utterly baseless they were. As a matter of fact, Weyler only occupied a subordinate position in Cuba before the present insurrection, and in numbers of pamphlets written by Cubans about the previous war, which have been collected by the Spanish legation here, none has been found containing anything about Weyler.

A Maliciously Fraudulent Report.

In Senator Lodge's speech there was a translation from a Spanish paper giving an interview with Weyler on leaving Cadiz to take command in Cuba, regarding his intention to pursue a policy of extermination. Senor de Lome says he has all the papers, and is prepared to demonstrate to Senator Lodge that some one has imposed upon him a maliciously fraudulent report. In fact, in the minister's opinion, that is where most of the trouble lies. He asserts that Gen. Weyler's proclamation against bandits applies only to such leaders as Manuel Garcia, Mirabel, Matagas and Perico Delgado, who, he says, live the year round, even in times of peace, in marauding the plantations, blackmailing, kidnapping and resorting to all sorts of crimes.

Gen. Weyler intended to pursue them, just as similar bands would be pursued in any State of the American Union.

An Associated Press Special.

Senor de Lome continued: "Great stress has been laid by Senators and others upon an alleged proclamation about to be given to the people of Cuba by Gen. Weyler. The authority that such a proclamation was about to be published was a copyrighted telegram of the Associated Press. The prediction has not been verified, though weeks have passed no such statement was made."

Senor de Lome says he has refrained hitherto from answering the untruthful statements published, but when utterances, founded wholly upon misconception, from the capitol of the United States are beginning to strain the cordial relations between the nations, he considers it his duty, although against the conventionalities of his position, to appeal to the honest common sense of the American people and their famed reputation for according fair play.

Persistent Petitioners.

Washington, March 7.—Petitions bearing 100,000 signatures have been received by the House Judiciary Committee favoring the joint resolution to put the name of Deity in the constitution. The resolution was introduced several months ago by Mr. Morse of Massachusetts. A hearing will be given by the committee on the proposition on Wednesday next at 10 a. m.

For the New Flag.

Washington, March 7.—With the approval of the President publicity was given to-day to the design agreed on between Secretary Lamont and Secretary Herbert for the arrangement of the 43 stars in the national flag made necessary by the admission of Utah to statehood. The new arrangement will be fully inaugurated in the army and navy on July 4 next. The design agreed on by Secretaries Lamont and Herbert arranges the stars in six rows, the first, third and fifth of eight stars each and the second, fourth and sixth of seven stars each. No new arrangement will be necessary until after the admission of three new States as additional stars can be added to the second, fourth and sixth rows without disturbing the uniformity of the design.

JAMES H. McVICKER.

Death Comes Painlessly to the Veteran Manager and Actor.

Chicago, March 7.—Death came painlessly this afternoon to James H. McVicker, the veteran theater manager and actor, at his home, 842 Michigan avenue.

Four weeks ago he fell from a chair he was sitting on, the cause being a paralytic stroke. No arrangements for the funeral will be made until the arrival of Horace McVicker, the only son, from New York, where he is the manager of Abbey's theater. He will reach the city to-morrow. McVicker's theater, the oldest in the city, was dark to-night because there was not time to notify the patrons.

Mr. McVicker was in his 74th year, having been born in New York of Scotch-Irish parents. He determined to become an actor when 18 years old, and played several small characters before coming here in 1848. His first appearance on the stage here was at Rice's theater, in "My Neighbor's Wife." His success was assured from that time. He was a member of the stock company at that house, now gone, for two years, the building being burned in 1850 during a performance of the opera, "La Somnambula." Rice's new theater was built in 1853, and McVicker and his wife appeared in the cast, he also acting as manager. In that year he also appeared in "Yankee" character at the American theater, N. Y. He managed the People's theater, St. Louis, and in 1857 returned here to build the theater which has always gone by his name, although named the New Chicago theater. The famous house was burned in the great fire and in 1871 his friends always came to his aid. He died worth $70,000 to $100,000. His only daughter, Mary, who died years ago, was the first wife of Edwin Booth.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.

Fourteen People Were Injured at Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn., March 7.—Fourteen people, mostly men and children, were injured more or less severely in an unusual street car accident this afternoon. Some of the victims will probably die from internal injuries, among them Mrs. John Heinrich, an aged white woman; Mrs. J. S. Rosamond and 7-year-old daughter, and Motorman George Bennett.

An electric car, running down grade at a rapid rate, left the track as it struck a bridge over the bayou on Lauderdale street, plunged through the frail railing along the side of the structure, and landed in the shallow stream 15 feet below. The fearful plunge was witnessed by scores of people. For a time it was necessary for the injured and imperiled passengers to do for themselves, owing to the inaccessibility of the position, but the work of rescue once organized, was soon complete. The passengers were terribly shaken up and painfully bruised.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Detectives Convicted of Killing a Supposed Criminal.

Chicago, March 7.—In the case of the murder of Frank White in mistake for his criminal brother, Clarence White, by operatives of the Burns Detective agency, who went out after Clarence with revolvers and a warrant, the jury to-night returned a verdict of guilty as to all the six defendants. The McDonald brothers, one of them superintendent of the agency, had been acquitted several days ago. William J. Dix, who fired the fatal shots, was convicted of murder and his punishment fixed at life imprisonment. The other five, Jacob Fischel, Charles A. Thompson, William F. Mayo, John Frew and Charles J. Poole, were convicted of manslaughter and their punishment left to the judge.

A MISSING SHIP.

A Transpacific Liner Now Two Weeks Overdue.

San Francisco, March 7.—The Pacific Mail steamship Rio De Janeiro which left this port for Yokohama and Hong Kong Feb. 7, has not been heard from since and shippers are becoming uneasy. The Rio should have reached Yokohama Feb. 22, and is therefore two weeks overdue. She carried 14 cabin passengers and 60 steerage. Her cargo was an exceptionally valuable one, containing among other consignments of $762,000 in bullion. Twenty per cent reinsurance has been paid upon the missing liner within the past week. The agents of the company express no anxiety, recalling the fact that in 1888 the Rio consumed 28 days in making a trip which usually occupied 16.

Second Mortgagors Favored.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 7.—A decree in the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad foreclosure suit was handed down by Judge Severns in the United States Court to-day. It favors the second mortgage bondholders to the amount of $3,734,765 and orders the sale of the entire Grand Rapids and Indiana property on April 27, 1896, after six weeks' notice. The decree is made subject to the first mortgage bonds, amounting to $5,157,645.91, and to a lien on equipment amounting of $376,554.42. By its terms the holders of the third mortgage bonds upon which there is outstanding $3,350,000, are entirely cut off.

Cold on the Pacific.

Victoria, B. C., March 7.—The S. S. Victoria of the Northern Pacific line, arrived here from China and Japan to-day after 11½ days' passage of the coldest weather she ever experienced crossing the Pacific to this port. During the voyage the thermometer fell to 15 degrees below zero and the vessel at times presented an Arctic appearance. The Victoria brings further details of the overthrow of the Pro-Japanese government in Korea at Russian instigation, the latest developments of which are exciting considerable alarm throughout Japan.

A Sad Blunderer.

Cincinnati, March 7.—John R. Pierce, telegraph operator for the bookmaking firm of Sol Sharpe & Co., of Covington, got the combination of the safe from Cashier Payne on Tuesday evening last upon a forged order from Sharpe, and took $6,000 from the safe.

Wednesday he drew $4,000 from the bank with which Sharpe did business upon a forged check, the left Wednesday morning. It is supposed he went to Canada and sailed for Europe.

Chess Championship.

Philadelphia, March 7.—The fifth game of the chess championship match was played to-day. The game was splendidly played on Showalter's part. It lasted a little over five hours. Score: Showalter 3; Kemeny 1; Drawn 1. Showalter won on the 39th move. Kemeny resigning.

A Broken Bank.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7.—The Farmers' bank of King City, 30 miles east of this city, was taken in charge by State Bank Examiner Jones to-day. The liabilities are about $60,000, with assets over one-half that amount.

A LITTLE BAND OF PILGRIMS.

Seventy Two Americans Who Want to Live in Jerusalem.

NO VISIBLE MEANS OF SUPPORT.

Mrs. Shafford Explains Their Purposes—They Wish to Do Religious Work and Attach Themselves to the Turkish People.

Philadelphia, March 7.—In the emigrant station of the American line today there were huddled together, with their meagre possessions 72 pilgrims who intend to spend the remainder of their days in the Holy Land. The party arrived from Chicago this morning. At 3 o'clock this afternoon they went aboard the steamer Waesland bound for Liverpool, where, it is said they have chartered the steamer Rameses for Jaffa, and expect to arrive at their destination April 7. They seemed no more concerned over their strange departure than they would have been over the ordinary routine of life. In the party were a number of Scandinavians and a few Jews, but the majority claimed to be Americans. They all had the appearance of hard working people.

The leader of the party is Mrs. Anna Shafford, an elderly woman, who was accompanied by her two daughters. "Our object," she said, "is religious work, and we feel called upon to go to Jerusalem, where we can worship and be surrounded by the scenes that greeted the eyes of the early Christians.

"We do for reasons set forth in the Bible, and our object is to come to a unit for the purpose of bringing the world to God. When we ourselves at first united according to the example Christ had given us, we believe we are following the direction and prophecy, and we also think in this way the scriptures will be fulfilled."

"What will your means of livelihood be?" was asked.

"We will find no difficulty in that direction for through voluntary subscriptions and other means we never expect to want. Our example causes the natives to inquire of us and that's the way we attach ourselves to people."

PROVERBIAL SLOWNESS.

Miss Clara Barton Waiting for the Sultan's To-morrow.

London, March 7.—The correspondent of the United Press in Constantinople in a dispatch received here this morning, confirms the telegrams which he sent yesterday stating that while the Turkish foreign minister had renewed, in the presence of Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross society, his promise to permit the distribution of relief to Anatolia the necessary trades are still withheld by order of the Sultan, though it is said they will be speedily delivered.

In the meantime while awaiting the trades, Miss Barton will be able to do much necessary work here.

The start of the Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary at Billis, with his family for Constantinople having been delayed until April, owing to the fact that the southern route is dangerous and impracticable in consequence of the heavy snows and from other causes, Mr. Knapp is the missionary whose arrest was ordered by the Porte upon the charges of sedition and will come to Constantinople to be examined by United States Minister Terrill in regard to the charges.

All of the English newspapers of the dates of March 3rd and 4th have been prohibited from entering Turkey.

YALE TRACK ATHLETES.

Fast Time and Long Distances, but No Records Broken.

New Haven, Conn., March 7.—The annual meeting of the Yale Track Athletic association was held to-night at the Second Regiment armory and was the most brilliant ever held by the association. Fast time and long distances were made in every event. No records were broken.

50-yard dash—First, Gerard, Yale (6 feet). Time 5¾ seconds.

Half mile run—First, Boardman, Yale (9 yards). Time 2:05 2-5.

One mile run—First, T. P. Conniff, Holy Cross A. C. (scratch). Time 4:24 4-5.

Running high jump—First, Winsor, U. of P. (scratch). Distance 5 feet 9 inches.

50 yards hurdle—First, Vanlingen, Yale. Time 6¾ seconds.

One mile walk—First, Liebgold, New Jersey A. C. (10 seconds). Time 6:56.

Putting the shot—First, E. L. Hopkins, Boston, (3 feet). Distance 36 feet 9 inches. Pole vault—First, Allis, Yale, (4½ inches). 10 feet 6 inches.

TOO MUCH INSURED.

A Building Burned in Iowa Under Suspicious Circumstances.

La Porte City, Ia., March 7.—Fire today totally destroyed the Walker building in which was Cohen & Co's general store, and other business houses. Total loss, $43,500; insurance, $21,800.

Chief Esper and Fireman Babcock were seriously burned and four others were slightly injured. While the fire was in progress S. M. Cohen, H. Cohen and Ike Cohen were arrested on charges of starting it. Their insurance had been increased within a week and it is alleged to have been twice the value of the stock. The infuriated people threatened to lynch them and they were taken to jail.

AGAINST NEW DEFENSES NOW.

Senator Gorman Thinks Congress Is Going Too Fast with Its Navy Bills.

New York, March 4.—A Washington special to The Sun says: Senator Gorman, an influential member of the Committee on Appropriations, means to join forces with Speaker Reed and Chairman Boutelle of the House Naval Committee, to oppose liberal appropriations for the increase and maintenance of the navy. To day he entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate yesterday passed the bill giving authority to enlist 1000 additional men for service on the new ships, to call out the naval reserve in case of emergency, and also to charter private vessels temporarily for the transportation of officers and men and freight for naval purposes whenever, in the judgment of the President, such action was necessary.

To The Sun reporter Senator Gorman explained this evening that his motion was made to enable him to direct the attention of the Senate and the country to the fact that the bill in question was but the forerunner of a general attack that was to be made upon the now depleted treasury for increased appropriations for fortifications, new war ships, and other expenditures incident to the warcare. He said the threatened trouble with Great Britain and with Spain appeared to have turned the heads of men usually calm and deliberate. Mr. Gorman said he did not believe that he could stay the tide of jingoism that seemed to have set in from all directions, but he proposed to call the direct attention of the Senate to the facts in the case, an let it take the responsibility of the proposed extravagance.

Senator Gorman regards the proposition to give the President power to say when private vessels shall be chartered by the government as unprecedented and unwise. Such power, he says, has never been given to any executive, and, in his opinion, it should not be given permanently as would be the case if the precedent thus be established. If such costly steps continued to be taken, he said, there would be no escape from further issues of long-term bonds. He proposes to present these facts to the Senate to-morrow.

Speaker Reed also is determined to defeat the present purposes of the Naval Committee to bring in a bill providing for several battle ships, a large number of torpedo boats, and at least 1000 additional seamen. Every member of the committee has been appealed to recently by Mr. Reed to cut down the bill, and authorize only two battle ships and not more than half a dozen torpedo boats, but there is a good-sized majority of the committee who are said to be determined to report a bill, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Speaker and Chairman Boutelle, for at least six of the highest type of ships and fifteen torpedo boats. The Democrats, as a rule, are favorable to liberal expenditures for the navy, and the Republicans on the committee, with few exceptions, agree with them. Mr. Boutelle, however, has been endeavoring for the last week to persuade the committee to accept his economical views, but so far without success, and unless there is some unexpected change of feeling the bill will contain, as it originally included, provision for five or six battle ships and a large fleet of torpedo boats. The measure is practically completed, and will be reported to the House in a few days.

TWO SQUAW MTN. CLAIMS.

Sold to Chicago People for a Good Round Sum.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, March 7.—The Ocean Wave and the Mimi S., on the southwest slope of Squaw mountain were purchased to-day by the Little Rose Gold Mining company. The consideration for the Ocean Wave was $45,000 and a cash payment of $22,500 was made to close the deal. The rest of the payment will be made in stock which will be turned in at 25 cents per share. For the Mimi S. the owners are to receive $25,000 on the same terms as the other property. The Little Rose company is composed of Chicago people who recently purchased the Thompson lode situated near the Moose, for $38,000. The two Squaw mountain properties have been worked differently for the last ten months and some small amount of pay ore has been found in each claim.

A lease has been given on the Wolftone lode to Messrs. Sellback and Townsend for one year. The property is located on Bull hill near the John A. Logan. There are several known veins running through the ground which will be prospected for on the surface. Not less than 150 shifts must be worked on the property every month.

The Gibbons and Abe Lincoln No. 1, properties that are being worked by Dr. Reid and associates of Colorado Springs, record a new strike. The shaft is 75 feet deep and water was encountered about the same time that pay was found. It is understood that it is the intention of the owners to put a steam plant on the property so that the water can be handled and the ore gotten out.

The King of Diamonds sent out a car of ore to the Cripple Creek sampler today.

On the Frink and Adams timbering has just been completed. The mine will be worked with a full force of men from now on.

On the Little Wabash, one of the finest veins on Lincoln hill has just been opened up. Control assays on the ore run $40 to the ton. The shaft is now 70 feet deep but from now on three shifts will be employed and sinking will be continued to 100 feet before drifts are started. The property is being worked by Messrs. T. Pettit and Morgan Jones of the Fort Worth and Texas railway. It is almost certain that the gentlemen are the owners of yet one more mine in the great Cripple Creek district.

Two cars of ore were shipped from the Theresa to-day. One of these will probably run quite high in values. The mine is showing up in grand shape and everything is most satisfactory. Around the Talisman lease they are talking very big but your representative was not able to go down the mine. It is undoubtedly a very big thing.

Our Fleet for Gulf Waters.

In view of the present condition of our relations with Spain, it may be well to take a look at the warships we have ready for service in the Atlantic. Admiral Bunce's squadron at Hampton roads is of course the first force at command, but it by no means represents all that is available.

The most important pair are the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, of which the former is all ready, while her sister ship was put down, at a late official reckoning, as 97 per cent complete. This means that, although not yet in commission, she will be available as soon as she can conceivably be wanted. These 10,288-ton ships, with their tremendous batteries of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6 inch rifles and 20 smaller pieces, and with armor 18 inches thick on the sides and 17 and 15 inches on the barbettes and turrets, are among the most formidable fighting ships in the world.

Our next two battleships are the Maine and the Texas, the former ready and the latter under repairs, that go on, we believe, day and night, so that she also is available. The Maine, 6682 tons, carries four 10-inch and six 6-inch guns, and the Texas, 6315 tons, two 12-inch and six 6-inch, each having also many smaller pieces. Their waterline armor is a foot thick.

The flagship New York is a very fast armored cruiser. She is of 8200 tons, carries six 8-inch and 12 4-inch guns, with 15 smaller pieces, and has 10-inch armor on her barbettes, with 3½ on her turrets and 4 on her sides. Three 3990-ton monitors can also be counted upon, the Amphitrite being now on duty at Key West, the Miantonomoh in ordinary at League Island, and the Terror, 38 per cent completed, at New York. They carry four 10-inch guns, with others of smaller caliber, and possess the defensive qualities of the low freeboard type. Among our armorclads the ram Katahdin also has a place.

Of unarmored cruisers we have the Columbia and Minneapolis. This fast and famous pair carry each an 8-inch, two 6-inch, and eight 4-inch guns, with 20 smaller pieces, and are of 7350 tons displacement. The Cincinnati and Raleigh are of 3213 tons, and carry one 6-inch and 10 6-inch guns, with 12 smaller pieces. The Montgomery and Marblehead, the latter now in the Levant, are of 2089 tons, and carrying 6-inch guns, with 10 smaller pieces. From the European squadron we could summon the San Francisco, and from the South Atlantic the Newark, each of 4083 tons, and 12 6-inch guns. The torpedo boats Cushing, Erickson, and Stiletto would also be available.

This reckoning takes no account of the ships in the Pacific, whether on the Asiatic or the home station, nor of wooden vessels like the Lancaster, nor of auxiliaries that could come from the merchant service. But it makes a very good array as it stands. (New York Sun.)

Weighing Mills Burned.

Troy, N. Y., March 7.—The Glen Knitting mills at Cohoes were burned to-day. The mills employed about 100 girls, but all were out when the fire was started. The loss will reach about $40,000.

WHO IS GOING TO RULE OVER US?

The Time For Spring Election Approaches.

SOME TALK OF CANDIDATES.

The Call for the Republican Convention Will Be Made This Week. City Committee Had a Meeting Last Evening.

It is less than a month now until the spring elections, and yet so far there is but very little talk of candidates, and apparently not a great deal of interest. If the campaign is to be short it is likely to be quite lively, so say the knowing ones. There are always plenty of candidates and this spring is not likely to be an exception. The campaign will probably open in good earnest this week, when the call for the Republican convention and caucuses will be made. In this city the contest in the Republican ranks is usually the best part of the campaign, and so it will be this year.

City Committee Meeting.

Last evening the Republican city committee held a meeting and decided upon the call. The meeting was held in the council room and Chairman Pease and all the committeemen and women were present. It was agreed that the primaries at which candidates for aldermen and delegates to the city convention are named shall be held on the evening of March 17. The city convention will be held two nights later, on the 19th.

It was decided to base the number of delegates to the convention on the vote cast for J. C. Plumb for mayor last year. This will cut down the representation in all the wards. The last convention was based on the vote for McIntyre for governor, as there was no Republican ticket in the field for city officers the year before. That was on the representation of one delegate for every 10 votes. This year it will be one delegate for every 50 votes cast for Plumb. This will make the number of delegates in the city convention as follows: First ward, 7; Second ward, 11; Third ward, 9; Fourth ward, 9; Fifth ward, 6. Should the convention get into a tangle so that the upper and lower wards are divided, they would be a stand-off, and the Fifth ward would have six votes to "trigger" with.

Talk of Candidates.

As intimated above there has been but little talk of candidates, but still there has been some, and the officers who hope to get back in have been coming about to see where their opposition is coming from. Whether the women will be asking for some of the offices this time cannot be stated just now, but it will have a hand in naming the candidates at any rate. The terms of all the city officers expire this year, excepting mayor, and there will be one alderman from each ward to be selected.

City Clerk Smith will again be a candidate, but whether he will have opposition is not sure. There is talk of Frank Cotton and C. L. Gillingham as the opponents.

So far as heard from City Treasurer Hale has no opposition.

Marshal Dana so far has no opponent in the party. The same can be said of Police Magistrate Owen.

Street Commissioner Dunnington is likely to have several opponents, and among the names now suggested are Mike Brinley and E. W. Roberts.

Engineer Reid is not likely to have an opponent, either in the convention or at the polls. Attorney Goudy, it is said, is likely to have two or three to confront, and among the names mentioned are Judge Hutchins and J. K. Vanuatta.

Aldermanic Aspirants.

When it comes to the nominations for alderman at the primaries there are likely to be some very lively times. In the First ward Alderman Dunbar will again be up for consideration, and among those who are likely to oppose him are E. W. Davis, who has already served the city in that capacity, and W. H. McIntyre, who gave Alderman Barnett such a lively tussle last spring.

In the Second ward there is a movement on foot to get ex-Alderman McCreery to stand again. Alderman Hughes has not made up his mind what he will do, but is said not to care two straws what happens.

In the Third ward Alderman Irvine is likely to find a walkaway if he wants to come back to the council for a long term.

In the Fourth ward there may be numerous candidates. For years efforts have been made to get William Banning to come out, but he has declined. It is said that this year he may do so. Ex-Alderman R. B. Taylor is also likely to come up again.

In the Fifth ward Alderman Leech will again stand for renomination, but there are names talked of against him. Among these are Charles G. Collins and Albert Mcserve. A three cornered fight over there could be made very interesting, as the ward covers a good deal of territory.

There may be other candidates whose names have not reached these columns, but they will be mentioned later from time to time. The columns are open for announcements and the more the merrier.

THE ROYLES IN FRIENDS.

An Enjoyable Performance of a well Written Play.

A thoroughly pleasing performance by an excellent company, a well written play, well presented, first-class modern comedy absolutely free from horse play or the slightest touch of vulgarity, that is what people saw at the Opera House last evening. The merit of the performance centered in the interest of the story, the portrayal of character and the consistent and artistic interpretation by the actors, rather than upon the work of scene painters, stage mechanics and electric light manipulators, or even upon costumes, or pack thereof, and contortions of postal acrobats. Perhaps that is the reason why the audience was so large.

Many theatergoers, however, who are capable of appreciating refined comedy have seen "Friends" in its former productions here, and perhaps they kept away for fear lest it should lose in repetition. But there are others who bewail the vulgarities of the stage and the evils of theatergoing, who remained at home last evening leaving the genuine patronage and support to be given to that which appeals to the mind.

"Friends" is too well known to require review. Mr. Royle's success as an author and actor, and nothing marred his performance of last evening. Louise Henderson's piano performance in the second act met with enthusiastic appreciation and an encore was insisted upon. Miss Royle was charming

GEN. WEYLER, THE BUTCHER.

Further Reports of His Almost Incredible Brutality.

MAKING MASSACRE OUT OF WAR.

How the Inhuman Commander Was Scored by the Nestor of the Senate—Intense Feeling Created in Congress by the Speech.

Washington, March 7.—(Special.) Intensely interesting have been the debates in Congress on the Cuban question. Rarely has so much feeling been shown in the halls of our national legislature as when the wrongs of Cuba were under consideration. The warm sympathy of the American people for an oppressed and struggling country was never more strikingly demonstrated. All the time the galleries were crowded, and applause defied all rules.

The press reports, necessarily short and hurriedly prepared, have failed to mention many of the most interesting facts brought out in the debates, and I am sure your readers will thank me for bringing some of these points to their attention. Senator Sherman, who cannot be accused of sensationalism, said of $26,000,000 taxes collected in Cuba in a year only $746,000 was used for the purpose of making internal improvements. The island is without decent roads. Practically nothing is spent for public schools. Cubans have no security of life or property. The military authorities rule everything. The mayors of cities are appointed by the military ruler, and the city councils are appointed by the mayors.

Senator Sherman has never spoken more eloquently than he did of the reign of terror which Weyler had instituted in Cuba. "He was sent there to make massacre out of war," said the senator impressively, and in support of this statement quoted from a book written by a Spaniard who had been an eye-witness of Weyler's conduct in the ten years' war. There was a great crowd in the Senate chamber that day, but a silence intense and almost painful was maintained while the following words, descriptive of the man who is now master of Cuba, were read from the clerk's desk:

"General Weyler's favorite amusement was entering into a village with a regiment of soldiers and 'rounding up' all the women to be found in the dwellings. If there happened to be any men left in the village at that time, they would be shot down without delay. The women huddled together in a frightened group. He would form his troops in a hollow square, facing inward, and then, having three or four of the women—and even little girls of the tender ages of 10 or 11 years—stripped absolutely naked, he would drive them into the square at the point of the bayonet and make them dance until exhausted, the double file of sensual Spaniards gazing on with delight.

"When one set had fallen, panting, to the ground, he would deliver them over to the soldiers for their gratification and bring out others until every woman in the village, stripped, had been forced to submit to these terrible indignities. Finally the tortured creatures would be put out of their misery by being hacked literally to pieces with swift strokes of the sharp Cuban machetes.

"Another scheme of his which he carried out frequently with great satisfaction to himself was the holding of a ball in some large building in a town. He would send a great number of invitations around for this, including everybody that he had made up his mind to kill. Now, an invitation from General Weyler was not to be treated lightly. Nobody dared to refuse it, in fact. No man's life would have been worth the thinking about if he decided not to go. Some of these balls used to pass off very smoothly and without any deviation from the programme of a regular Cuban dance.

"But this was not often. At some time during the evening—at every other ball at least—after liquor had been flowing freely, and the men and women guests, who did not dare to do anything else than drink, were pretty well stupefied, a sudden hush would fall over the room, the music would stop, and a gang of Weyler's soldiers, with murderous machetes in their hands, would rush in, slashing right and left and keeping both doors and windows guarded, so that hardly a person could escape. The women, of course, would be saved for orgies later on. On one occasion of this sort, it is recalled, the carnage was so fierce that not even the hired musicians escaped with their lives."

A thrill of horror ran through the Senate chamber, especially in the galleries, where were many ladies, as this terrible recital was read. Noticing this, Senator Sherman asked to have the reading stopped, saying the next paragraphs were not fit to be read in public, but that he would print them in the Congressional Record. He did so, and one is not surprised that he refused to permit them to be read before a refined audience. The following paragraphs were read by the secretary of the Senate:

"Weyler, however, did not confine his barbarities to women. With men he was brutal almost beyond the power of words to describe. A Cuban gentleman recalls the following instance:

"'In one of the jails there were more than 20 political prisoners, almost all lawyers, physicians and representative men of the district. He went in one day with an enormous club and beat them unmercifully, and then and there ordered that next morning they be shot, and they were shot.'

"An even more horrible story is told as follows: 'Weyler was coming out of a jail one day when he met a gentleman of wealth and position in the town, who complained to him that the troops had taken all his cattle. Weyler at once ordered him to be tied by the neck to the iron bars of the jail in such a way that strangulation should not be immediate, but gradual, and he was left there. The next morning he was dead, and his eye balls had dropped out of their sockets.'"

Perhaps no similar scene was ever known in the United States Senate chamber. The man who was thus arraigned as one of the most brutal and inhuman wretches known in history was but a short time ago sent out by a modern Christian government to hold the authority of absolutism over the whole island of Cuba almost within sight of the shores of free America. The man who [illegible] Nestor of the American Senate, the chairman of its Committee on Foreign Relations, and one of the greatest and most highly respected men in the United States. WALTER WELLMAN.

MRS. EDWIN UHL.

A Western Woman of Remarkable Executive Ability.

Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl, wife of the newly appointed ambassador to the court of Berlin, is a woman in every way qualified to grace the high position [illegible] which destiny has called her.

From the beginning of her husband's rapidly advancing career in a little town in southern Michigan to the present she has been the gracious helpmate, stimulating his ambition, entering with enthusiasm into his plans, entertaining his friends, social and political—ideally fulfilling in [illegible] all the relations of life to her as the wife of a rising man.

But it is not alone in the character of helpmate to a brilliant husband that Mrs. Uhl has distinguished herself. A perfect [illegible] she adds to her rare social gifts a capacity for handling large enterprises, a grasp of detail and courage of execution that insures the success of any undertaking to which she lends her fine zeal. A very substantial monument to these striking qualities exists to-day in the shape of a woman's club house, the construction of which occupies a unique position in the history of what nineteenth century women have done.

Not many years ago in the progressive city of Grand Rapids, Mich., a few of the most musically inclined women formed a little society for mutual improvement, and called themselves the Cecilia club. From small beginnings this club grew in importance, as things have a way of doing in those busy, thriving western towns until it came to be regarded as an institution, and "the saints" waxed bold enough to even venture a Paderewski in their programme. Mrs. Uhl, always foremost in any scheme for the public good, was identified with the organization from its start, and was finally persuaded to become its president. Once having assumed the responsibilities of this office, she was never allowed to relinquish them until Mr. Uhl's official duties required their presence in Washington. Fortunately for the Cecelia society, this was not until the vast project which they had undertaken had been brought to a successful issue. Early in Mrs. Uhl's administration she conceived the idea of buying a lot and erecting upon it its own club house, and after several years of the most indefatigable effort and unwearied patience, the society was able to boast one of the largest and most beautifully equipped woman's club houses in the world; in fact, the only one built by women exclusively for music. Through all the difficulties and discouragements that attend such an undertaking the club members never lost confidence in Mrs. Uhl's power to carry them safely through.

Mrs. Uhl inherits this executive ability directly from her father, Benjamin Follett, a born leader and in his day one of the most prominent men in Michigan. In fact, the prosperity of Ypsilanti, the town in which he lived, was so identified with his own that it seemed to never quite recover from the shock of his death. He had already attained wealth and distinction, when, at the age of 45, he died. Always an important man in the Democratic party, it was while hurrahing for McClellan at the convention that nominated him for president that Mr. Follett was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, which resulted in his death. Nor is Mrs. Uhl less fortunate from the mother's side of the house. No history of the early days in Michigan would be complete that failed to record the educational and philanthropical work done by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Norris; and the late Lyman D. Norris, one of the most distinguished lawyer's of the west, was Mrs. Uhl's uncle.

Notwithstanding Mrs. Uhl's broad interest in general affairs, she has never allowed her time to be absorbed by social or other public functions. She was a most devoted daughter and sister, and as a wife and mother her dearest interests have always centered in that sweet family life which constitutes the very bulwark of civilization; while for their old friends both Mr. and Mrs. Uhl retain that unswerving loyalty which only goes with choice organizations. Mrs. Uhl is also an earnest worker in the Episcopal church of which she has been a communicant since childhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Uhl have been blessed with four children, all of whom are living. The eldest daughter, Miss Lucy Uhl, is a charming young woman, beautifully fitted to adorn the brilliant society in which she moves.

The eldest son is probably too deeply immersed in his successful business ventures in Grand Rapids to leave it even for the court of Berlin.

Miss Edwina, named from her father, is hardly yet a debutante. From infancy she developed a taste for music closely allied to genius. She is already a brilliant pianist, and Germany means first to her a deep plunge into the best music the world has to offer.

The youngest child is still a schoolboy, to whom court, society, and even nations, are of little account.

MARION DEBEW.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Schubert Quintette.

This famous combination, which has been before the public for fourteen years, and stands to-day in the estimation of critics of harmony as the quartette par excellence of the American concert stage, will appear in the Lyceum course at the Coliseum Thursday evening, March 12. The Schuberts have reached their enviable position among musical organizations partly by merit, partly by tireless training, and their successful career is due to their ambition to give concerts of the highest grade, and render programmes that popularize themselves. This season a change has been introduced which makes the Schuberts more popular than ever. The celebrated harpist, Miss Frances M. Hughes, has been engaged to play in concert with the quartette, thereby forming a quintette, which will render music especially arranged for this combination, adding a new and unique feature to concert work. In the

whole range of musical organizations of the country, there is none superior, and few equal to the Schuberts. In absolute perfection of tone blending, in [illegible] artistic finish, this quartette is superlative to the highest degree and simply unapproachable. Miss Hughes plays her magnificent harp with consummate skill—an artist of the first rank. She delights the eye as well as the ear. Seated at her golden instrument, she is the embodiment of grace and beauty, and as her fingers sweep the tuneful strings there is revealed a melody of such melting sweetness that words are inadequate to describe [illegible] the harp, an instrument seldom heard in the hands of an artist—and her skillful playing is one of the most pleasing features of the [illegible] Prolonged applause and repeated encores greet the Schuberts every night, and "standing room only" is the condition of some of the largest auditoriums in the country.

The advance sale of seats occurs Tuesday morning at the Coliseum box office.

All last winter Mr. George A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over to one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since.

MUNYON.

CONVINCING STATEMENTS IN FAVOR OF HIS IMPROVED HOMAEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

Druggists Say: "We Hear Nothing But Good Reports of Munyon's Cures."

Daniel Rogers, El Reno, O. T., says: "I was injured by a wagon running over me, which produced Rheumatism of the shoulders and arms. I suffered severely, could not perform any labor, and found it impossible to raise my arms from my body. I saw your advertisement in a St. Joseph, Mo., paper and sent for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. I began taking it, and the next day, to my surprise, I was able to raise my arms. I continued to use the remedy and have been completely cured. I withheld this testimonial for months to be sure that I would have no return of the disease, I have not been troubled since."

Susan Velland, 268 S. Market street, Wichita, Kan., says: "One bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure cured me of a case of Rheumatism, from which I have suffered for over a year."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Asthma Cure with Herbs, $1.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure price 25c eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

I was talking with a prominent theatrical manager from the East the other day, and he spoke of a most pernicious habit that has grown up among what is called society people in New York. He referred to the talking and visiting that goes on in the boxes at an opera. It does not matter so much at the opera but it is killing the serious class of shows. The result is that only spectaculars and performances with plenty of rough horse play can give any kind of a show for they can play against the noise. People who have been in the variety shows at Cripple Creek, where the audience is shrieking and howling and the beer glasses are clanking while the serio-comics are shouting their songs to dull ears, can appreciate it. In one of the late plays in New York they have a take-off on it. The interior of a theater is shown with the boxes full of well-dressed people. A performance is given and all the time the people in the boxes are talking and chatting. They never look at the players and yet at the close of each act they applaud heartily. The grim humor of the thing has caught on in great shape.

I do not understand it at all. What is the good of going to the theater if you turn your back on the stage and never hear a word? Is it not a species of affectation? Isn't affectation a thing to be avoided as ill-bred and showing ignorance? Isn't it wrong because it is unjust? Do people give up a dollar and a half just to see society people sit in a box and chatter, or is it because they hope to derive some pleasure or benefit from the performance? Isn't it an indication of a small mind to want to attract attention in such a cheap way?

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I like to see the old tragedies acted, and especially Shakespeare's plays, because I can find new beauties in the different reading of the lines. Study the great poet as you will, there are always obscure passages, and many of these become clear as day when you see the scene on the stage. A well-mounted play, accurately costumed, is to me instructive. I do not care for the blood and carnage, but the great poets have found their themes in the stirring events of history or tradition. It is sometimes amusing to me to see the frantic attempts at counterfeiting the great passions, and the indiscriminate slaughter, but there are those to whom it appeals powerfully. The average little society dude has not encompassed in his insignificant life at school, and meeting mama's lady friends or in getting his beastly little stomach full of champagne at the club, all there is in life, that he may afford to look supercilious or sneer at the tragedies. If he hopes to be reckoned as intelligent he certainly cannot expect to go through life without a glimmering of knowledge of the splendid blank verse of Shakespeare, Sheridan, Knowles and Lytton, and at the theater it can be acquired without effort. I am personally quite in line with the spirit of the age which demands that a majority of plays shall entertain and amuse. I believe the primary object of the stage is to amuse, but if it can also be made to instruct, all good and well. I am not going to pay out my money to see a tragedy when I want to be amused, and will stay away. If I get caught there and do not like it, I will leave or sit still and let others get what they have paid for, because if they happened to be very much in earnest they may think me shallow, and I am quite in sympathy with old Ben Butler in that I would rather be thought a villain than a fool.

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The following I clip from the Mining Engineer, and is signed by Henry V. Maxwell. I print it because I know it will find a responsive chord in the breasts of so many of my readers:

I've heared many a band ov music sifften
sweetness on th' air,
An' a fiddler drawin' ov his bow, that jist
sounded like a prayer,
I have heared Aeolian music, when th'
wind was on th' ramps,
But no music ever was so sweet as th'
drappin ov th' stamps.

When I've laid awake, and listened t' th'
clink, clink, clink, clank, clank,
As they drapped upon, and crushed th'
ore t' put money in th' bank,
Then I'd fall asleep, a-dreamin' ov th'
happiness galore,
With my pockets full ov money t' divide
among th' poor.

There is music, and ther's music, but
there's nothin' half so fine,
As th' runnin' ov a ten-stamp mill, on a
reglar payin' mine.
You may talk erbout your "cinches," an'
other kind ov clamps,
But t' me ther'is no musiy like th' drap-
pin ov th' stamps.

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Deputy Charley Liebold over at the county clerk's office is a man of great patience, but once in a while his stock gives out. Last week he got even with an Eastern man, one of those fellows who think that everything should be done in the West just as it is in his country. A mining deed came in from Palmyra, N. Y., to be recorded. There are two or three hundred papers being filed with the county clerk and recorder every day, and one day the number reached 300. Now, that is perhaps as many original papers as come in in a year at the bailiwick of Palmyra, if Palmyra happens to be a county seat. The man who sent it failed to send the proper recording fee, and the deed was held until a letter could reach him for the money. It arrived in due time, and the deed was placed on record; that is, it was entered up correctly, for the recording is nearly a month behind at the office, and try as they will they are unable to push it much ahead of that. When the new offices are done they will perhaps be able to work to better advantage and catch up closer. The man from Palmyra began to get uneasy about his deed not coming back, and began to write letters. It was mailed one day to him; but that very afternoon a letter came that was very proud and haughty in its tone. It informed the clerk that such a thing would not be tolerated for one minute in New York, and especially in Palmyra. Just about that time the postmaster came in with a letter from this Palmyra man, who has a mining claim on record in El Paso county. He had written to that official to immediately [illegible] inquiries. He had also written to the governor about it. That was more than the deputy could stand, so he wrote to [illegible] official in the country to whom you have not yet written regarding this deed. His name is Grover Cleveland, and he is living in Washington, D. C., for the present." That was not the full measure of Charley's revenge, for he sent a telegram that cost a dollar and a half, and as much more to get it to his man outside of the city. It was all charged up at the Palmyra end. The man from New York then replied with an equally expensive telegram, but the deputy refused to take it. The kicker from Palmyra will pay out about seven dollars just for the fun of "chewing the rag" with the clerk's office over the wires.

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Some of the occupants of the Hagerman building report that they saw a mirage the other evening reflected on the skies. A spiteful Colorado City man says that he does not doubt that anything can be seen from the back end of a building in which a Colorado Springs drug store is located.

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The people of Victor had the sight of a mirage the other evening in which the lights of the city were reflected on the skies. I did not see it, but I believe that it is so, for I have reason to know that they do occur in that part of the mountain regions. Ten years ago the past summer I went over onto Oil and Four Mile creeks for a fishing trip. It was pretty much of a wilderness there then. In the crowd were ex-Deputy Sheriff Brisbin and Harry Wolbert, now in the banking business at Delta. We three young fellows—we were young then—had a teamster take us up in the mountains and leave us. He came back at the end of three weeks and took us home. We made our camp on what is the site of the town of Midland, and roamed all over the mountains in that section. During the time we only saw one or two persons. We pitched our tent so that it looked toward what is now Cripple Creek. One morning about 5 o'clock one of the boys sat up in bed and said: "Great Caesar, what has happened? Look out here." We did look, and there in front of us were stacked up a lot of mountains that we were not familiar with. Our tent was in the right place and the hills on either side were all right, but the open space in front was all filled up. We recognized it as a mirage, but we were too chilly and sleepy to watch it long, a thing I now regret, for I should like to have seen it fade. When the sun came up and we got out it had gone. Seven or eight years after, when Cripple Creek was first opened up, I went in there again over about the same route, and when I saw the hills of the camp I recognized them as the ones shown in the mirage that summer morning. That was an early day, and I could have staked some of the best claims in camp. Had I been possessed with the true gambler's instinct, I would have played that Cripple Creek game after that with a vengeance, after such a hint from the very heavens. Like Moses of old, we are permitted to see the promised land, and it seems as if the parallel is being carried out, for none of us are participating to any great extent in the fruits thereof.

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Some stranger at the theater, who stood back of me at the performance of Virginius, made me smile the other night. Appius Claudius lay for about ten minutes with his supposed dead body on the steps of the forum, the feet above the head. Said the stranger behind me, who had evidently had experience, "Just like a Cripple Creek bed."

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A teacher in the public schools in the south end had an amusing experience the other day. In teaching writing, they have the children practice the full-arm movements, making flourishes, etc. One of the little fellows had evidently shown off his accomplishments in this line at home, for his mother, who probably thought she knew a heap, came to the teacher and with much sarcasm said, "You learn him to write a good 'audible' hand and I will show him how to make smoke."

CHURCH SERVICES.

Free notices under this head are limited to 10 lines each. Everything in excess will be charged for at advertising rates.

"A Tribute to Those Who in Life have Failed." Rev. W. Austin Pratt will speak upon this subject at All Souls' Unitarian Church this morning. Sunday school at noon. No evening service.

Grace (Episcopal) Church, corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Weber street—Services on March 8 as follows: 8 a. m., Holy communion; 11 a. m., Morning prayer, litany and sermon, the Rev. D. H. Clarkson will preach at this service; 3 p. m., Sunday school; 7:30 p. m., Evening prayer and confirmation lecture by the rector.

German Lutheran services will be held at G. A. R. hall, corner Huerfano and Cascade, at 7:30 p. m., Sunday. T. H. Jeunkel, pastor.

[illegible] Congregational, corner of St. Vrain and Tejon—Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. James B. Gregg, D. D., will preach both morning and evening. Subject in the evening, "[illegible] Thinking Helps Right Living."

First Lutheran (English) Church, Rev. J. W. Pinkhner, pastor—Services at 11 and 7:30. Sunday school at 9:45 and Y. P. prayer service at 6:30. Catechism class every Friday at 4 p. m., at the parsonage, 303 East Platte.

St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, Tejon street, corner Monument, Rev. Philip Washburn, rector—Services on Sunday, March 8: 10 a. m., Holy communion; 11 a. m., Morning prayer and sermon; 3 p. m., Sunday school; 7:30 p. m., Evening prayer and sermon. Music by a vested choir of men and boys, under the direction of Mr. Robin Goldmark.

Christian Church—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. A plain, frank talk will be made in the evening on the subject: "What Is the Law of Pardon: How do I Know When I am Pardoned?"

First Presbyterian Church—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 11, preceded by baptism of adults and public reception of the members. Pastor's subject in the evening "Heterodox Views Concerning Christ and an Orthodox Opinion." Special music, in which Warren's "Cantate Domino," by the choir, and Harris's "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," by Mrs. Tucker.

Spruce Street Mission—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m. Services following.

Church of the Strangers (United Presbyterian)—Rev. J. D. Rankin, D. D., of Denver, will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. Morning subject: "A Morning on the Mount." Evening subject: "The Motherhood of God." The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in connection with the morning service. Sabbath school at 9:15. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30.

Second Congregational Church—Manly D. Ormes, pastor. Communion and reception of members in the morning. Service of worship and preaching in the evening. Union Endeavor at 3. Sunday school at 9:45. Young people's meeting at 6:30.

First Church of Christ (Scientist) 315 East Huerfano street. Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Experience meetings on Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

First Baptist Church Services at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. C. Woods, D. D., will preach. Mr. Fenney of Manitou and Miss Woodworth of this city will sing at both services. Sunday school at 12:15. Junior Endeavor meeting at 4. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30.

Sponges.

The color, size and shape of the sponges are as varied as their distribution. Violets, reds, greens, are frequent colors, due, perhaps, in some cases to mimicry, or protective resemblance. In shape and size some are flattened, globular masses of small size; others are great treelike growths, several feet round; others wide, deep cups and others little lacework tubes of the finest spun glass. Some are tough and horny and live in shallow and therefore rough water and need a strong skeletal framework; others are delicate and brittle and only flourish in the quiet depths of the sea. The horny sponges, as the sponges of commerce are called, from their tough, horny skeleton, which we know so well, flourish in the greatest abundance in water from 80 to 40 fathoms in depth.

The delicate siliceous sponges, however, which would be utterly smashed to pieces in this rough water, are only found far below this. Along the coasts of Portugal and Brazil beautiful specimens were found by the Challenger, flourishing in great abundance at the depth of 1,000 fathoms, and from that down to 2,000 fathoms, or between two and three miles beneath the sea level, they were found either lying upon or imbedded in the soft mud which covers the bottom of the sea. The greatest number of sponges, however, grow in water from 500 to 1,000 fathoms in depth.—Good Words.

Salutes.

In the army, officers salute by dropping the point of the sword; also by lowering the colors and beating the drums. In the navy, salutes are made by discharges of cannon, striking the colors or topsails or by volleys of small arms. Ships always salute with an odd number of guns, and galleys with an even number.

AUTOMATIC HORSE WHIM $90

Steam Hoists, Rope, Buckets, Etc., Etc.

The Hassell Iron Works Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORK MACHINERY, ETC.

18-24 WEST HUERFANO ST.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Come in out of the Wet

Wet feet may bring you a number of ailments. Wearing our rubbers in bad weather guarantees dry footing. We have every description of rubbers at reasonable prices.

Special Prices On Rubber Boots.

Children's Pebble, leg sizes	6s to 10½	$1 00
Boy's " "	11 to 2	1 25
Misses' " "	11 to 2	1 25
Ladies' " "	2½ to 7	1 50
Men's " "	6 to 11	2 25

VORHES BROS.

Opp. Post Office. Colorado Springs.

Balden's

FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

Fine Display of Children's Summer Bonnets.

The Greatest Novelties in Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Pretty Neckwear for Evening.

[illegible]

ENGLISH BRIGHTON GLOVES, All Sizes and Colors,

$1.[illegible] Per Pair.

Balden's Fancy Dry Goods Store,

113 N. TEJON STREET. COLORADO SPRINGS.

CALL ON US AND ...SEE THE FIRST

'96 Victor

In Colorado Springs.

We have received a lot of them. Not materially changed in appearance, but in detail, viz:

28 Spokes front, vs. 24.
32 Spokes rear, vs. 28.
5 inch tread, vs. 6.
1⅝ inch double tire, vs. 1½.

Improved single tube tire.
Weight, 17 lbs. to 24 lbs.
Level top bar on all frames.
Wheel base 2 in. shorter.

Round Fork Crown and New Fork Side.

New chain—very light and silent.
New rear hub. New design pedals.
New design saddles.
New design bars, etc., etc.

A. S. BLAKE

10 S. Tejon Street.

Now is the time

To do something for that tired feeling. Remember, we sell all the popular spring medicines: Paine's Celery Compound, Hood's Sarsaparilla, etc.

CITY DRUG STORE,

J. B. DAVIS, Manager.

15 East Huerfano Street.

REFERENCES:
First National Bank, of Colorado Springs, Colo.
First National Bank, of Cripple Creek, Colo.

JOHN A. SPRAGUE,

Mines, Mining Stocks and ...Investments...

116 Pike's Peak Avenue, Ground Floor.

Member of the Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

As made to the Comptroller of the Currency Feb. 28, 1896.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$778 314 07
Bonds & Warrants	160 880 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	12 300 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. fund)	1,125 00
Due from banks	543 672 38
Cash	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$100 000 00
Surplus and undivided profits	121 016 26
Circulation	21,040 00
Deposits	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Advertise Your "wants" in the "Want" columns of the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

RINGS AND RING LORE.

Cromwell's signet ring bore his crest, a lion rampant.

The state ring of the pope is set with a large cameo bearing a portrait of Christ.

Luther habitually wore a small ring in which the setting represented a death's head.

The ring of the Jewish high priest was invested, by tradition, with many mystic powers.

Anglo Saxon and Celtic rings commonly bore the name of the wearer and are believed to have been used as signets.

Three wedding rings were used at the marriage of Mary Stuart, and all three did not keep her faithful to her husband.

Roman gladiators often wore brass rings so heavy that a blow from the fist was sometimes known to kill an adversary.

The "fisherman's ring" is the signet of the pope. Its bezel bears an impression of St. Peter in his boat with fishing nets.

The bishop's ring was formerly set with any gem. Generally, however, it is at present set with an amethyst or sapphire.

The ancient Egyptians and Israelites, in addition to finger rings, wore rings in their ears and frequently also in their noses.

Among the Greeks after the time of Alexander the Great the portrait of that monarch set in a ring was supposed to bring the warrior good luck.

In Nero's time there was a fashion prevalent of wearing large rings, the setting of which was carved with the bust of the special divinity who was the wearer's patron.

According to the traditions of the early church, Joseph and Mary were espoused with an amethyst ring. This by some persons is supposed to be the reason why episcopal rings were often set with the same stone. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DREAMS O DRESS.

Beautifully less grow the huge balloon sleeves of past seasons.

The overskirt is slowly making its way into the ranks of fashion.

Stem green is a very fashionable shade both in dress and millinery.

The eternal blouse comes forth for the spring season a thing of beauty in new guises that render it almost a novelty.

White and cream colored satin waists, with girdle and collar of pale hued velvet, are becomingly worn by both blonds and brunettes.

Flaring wing effects are still a dominant characteristic of spring millinery, but are somewhat modified in their spreading width upon the head.

With dressy post Lenten costumes will again be worn single or double breasted Spanish jackets rounded in front or cut square in Russian style.

Along with the box plaited style of waist suspenders and flat bretelles will again be used on toilets and costumes designed for young ladies and slender matrons.

Pale primrose yellow gloves are very fashionably worn with evening toilets. The rival to these gloves is a long velvety mousquetaire glove in cream white.

For certain uses the soft Scotch cheviots will be exceedingly popular this spring, being used alike by tailors and modistes for traveling, shopping and cycling costumes.

There is a rage for braided costumes abroad, and it has reached America. New cashmere braids are used that are wider than soutache. They are used to decorate gowns, capes and jackets.

The silver and gold chatelaine belts, with their pretty attachments, will again be in fashion; also the chatelaine bag suspended from the belt or girdle worn with a round waisted or basque bodice. New York Post.

THE WORLD'S RIVERS.

The Tigris is 1,150 miles long.

In islands of too small a size to have rivers creeks are dignified by that name.

The Irtish, in Siberia, is 2,200 miles in length and drains 600,000 miles of territory.

The most extensive protective river works in Europe are at the mouth of the Danube.

During a single flood of the Yang-tse-Kiang, in China, 600,000 persons were drowned.

The Nile, from its delta to the great lakes of central Africa, is over 4,000 miles in length.

There are 20 creeks in this country which have been dignified with the name of the Tiber.

The Yang-tse river of China is 3,000 miles long and navigable for good sized vessels for more than two-thirds of that distance.

The St. Lawrence river is only 775 miles long, but if the lake system be also taken into account its total length will exceed 2,000 miles.

The San Francisco, a river of Brazil, is 1,400 miles in length and was so called because it was discovered on the feast day of St. Francis.

The Volga is the great river of Russia, having a length of 2,300 miles and draining nearly one-half the European dominions of the czar.

JEWELRY CONCEITS.

Just now green stones are the fashion. Of course the emerald comes first.

Single stones, when of goodly size, are set in gold rims composed of a series of tiny points.

The princess ring is decidedly effective, with its three or five colored stones set in a framework of diamonds.

In anticipation of Easter floral designs in quite new patterns are making their appearance, not only in jewelry, but in silverware.

A new use has been found for cluster earrings—namely, to mount on chain bracelets. The cluster remains intact and may at any time be returned to its original purpose.

Occasionally long chains of pearls are in three or four divisions, joined together by small diamond snaps, so that they can be taken apart and the short pieces worn around the throat, the arm or in any manner that appeals to the fancy of their possessor. Jewelers' Circular.

COMPLEXION HINTS.

Avoid cosmetics.

Deal gingerly with lotions.

Steam the face once a fortnight.

Avoid pastry, sweets and greasy foods.

Massage the skin for 5 or 10 minutes every evening.

Never go out immediately after washing the face in warm water.

Use cold cream to remove dust and grime, rubbing it into the face and removing it with a soft cloth. Then wash the grease off in warm water.

An Explanation.

"It seems to me that you are writing a good many mother in law jokes," remarked the critical friend.

"Yes," replied Merriman; "if the market for them holds out, I'll be able to pay back some of the money my wife's mother was kind enough to lend us when we went to housekeeping." Washington Star.

Local Advertisements.

Two Cents a Line Each Insertion.
Ten Cents per Line per Week.
All Small Advertisements Must be Paid for in Advance.

We do the Business.

Parties having properties for sale or those intending to purchase can do better with the old Pioneer Agency than any place in the Springs. A. N. Peale & Co., 404 South Tejon st.

Wanted at the W. C. T. U. HOME

Young women to take lessons in typewriting, stenography and bookkeeping.
DINING ROOM—For self-supporting women. Employment Bureau in connection.

WANTED.

WANTED—300 horses and cattle to pasture; 10,000 acres, one mile from town. J. W. Carmack, 337 E. Cache la Poudre street.

WANTED—Furnished room, must be pleasant well lighted, warm and within 9 blocks of the postoffice. Please state terms. Address —— 600 Gazette office.

WANTED—Good laundress and good house girl. National Employment Co., room 5, Midland block.

WANTED—Position as coachman by a young man of 23. Address J. B., this office.

WANTED—Competent woman wants to do washing at home or housecleaning by day or week. 324 High st.

WANTED—A lady desires situation of reading aloud; could do amanuensis work also; hours to suit employer. Address C. this city, per post.

WANTED—I want to rent small store on business street; will buy stock and fixtures if suitable. Address M. M., Gazette.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Apply from 12 to 2 at 1523 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—A room in north part of town in exchange for piano lessons. References given. Address P. O. box 402.

WANTED—To trade, Reliable mining stock for shotgun or rifle. Address R. W., this office.

WANTED—A young man with thorough business experience would like a position in broker's office, or take part interest in business in which he would be willing to invest $500. Address A. E., Gazette.

WANTED—Young lady, stranger in city, wants board and room cheap. M. M., Gazette.

WANTED—Active, bright young man, between 15 and 20 years old, to work six hours per day. Apply H. & C., Gazette.

WANTED—A second girl with good references. Apply W. C. T. U. Employment bureau, 103 N. Tejon st.

WANTED Colored lady wishes house cleaning or washing and ironing by the day. Address 614½ E. Willamette.

WANTED—Lady to go shares with me in furnished apartment, all conveniences, $1.00 per week. Double entry, Gazette.

WANTED—Position in office by young lawyer from Indiana, three years experience, understands thoroughly real estate, insurance and abstracting. W. M. Griffith, No. 214 South Nevada ave.

WANTED Good laundress at once, at the National Employment Co., Midland block.

WANTED Situation, by expert male stenographer, can take dictation direct on the typewriter; either as amanuensis or reporter; satisfaction guaranteed; very best of references. For interview address J. H. Gazette.

WANTED—Position by experienced mechanic, competent to take charge and construct mining work, from gallows frame to any timber put under ground; had charge of development work at same time, saving extra foreman; 4 years experience in Butte, Mont. Address, W. R. Box 563.

WANTED—All who employ help, write or call at the National Employment Co., Midland block, room 5.

WANTED—Large clean rags at the Gazette office.

WANTED—By a young man, bright and single; a situation as coachman or driver. Address, Coachman, Gazette.

WANTED—Position by first class stenographer, in or out of Cripple Creek. Can give good references; have my own machine. Address "B." P. O. Box 825, Cripple Creek.

WANTED Cheap, a small full-blood black and tan Skye terrier, or other small, desirable, full-blood pup. The Beach Brokerage and Loan Co., Exchange blk.

WANTED—Unfurnished cottage, or 3 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping in north part of town. Address J. M. M.

WANTED—By experienced business man, position as bookkeeper, clerk, cashier or anything; references. Box 53.

WANTED—A situation by a first-class cook. Apply at 623 S. Sierra Madre.

WANTED—One large or two small rooms for light housekeeping. State price and location. Address K. M., Gazette.

WANTED—Parties having real estate, houses to rent and furnished rooms, to list their property with us. National Employment Co., Room 5, Midland block, Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—Party with a few thousand dollars to engage in a good paying manufacturing business. For further particulars inquire of Otis Remick, room 68, Bank block.

WANTED Assessment or contract work at Cripple or West Creek. Thomas Owens, Colorado Springs, Colo.

WANTED—To buy for cash, a gentle horse suitable for driving or riding, 15 hands high and not over seven years old. Address J. K. L., Gazette office.

WANTED—Office work by competent lady; stenographer and bookkeeper. Address Box 231.

WANTED Wide awake young man from the east desires situation; no invalid. Address Geo. E. Wright, P. O., city.

WANTED Situation by a competent, trustworthy girl to do sewing; assist in second work and care of children; city references. Address J. B., Gazette.

WANTED Position by a first-class cook. Address B., this office.

WANTED A young woman desires position as stenographer; two years practical experience. Address "Stenographer," this office.

WANTED—At once, good girl for general housework. Apply 112 N. Weber.

WANTED Reliable chambermaid; city references; wages $23. Inquire 30 Uintah, cor. Tejon.

WANTED Position as overseeing housekeeper by middle-aged lady; hotel or rooming house preferred; reference given. Call, or address Housekeeper, 1505 Colorado ave.

WANTED—Young girl to assist with housework. 424 N. Weber.

WANTED—Two Swedish girls desire situation for general housework; best of reference given. Call at 13 W. Costilla.

WANTED Room and board for man and wife; close in; will furnish room if necessary. Address R. U. Ex. Co.

WANTED A girl for general housework; must be a good cook, no washing. City references. Apply 1105 N. Nevada.

WANTED.

WANTED—Your stenography and typewriting, job work, at room 10, over P. O. Work neatly and accurately done.

WANTED—Party with $500 to take share in first-class Bull Hill lease; investigate. Address "B," P. O. Box 825, Cripple Creek.

WANTED—Customer for very fine Oak chamber suit, cost $55, will sell for $15. Inquire at No. 121 E. Cucharas.

WANTED—Four young men to room and board at 18 W. Cimarron; no invalids; terms $7 per week.

WANTED—All who employ help male or female, or who want good situations, to leave your orders at Dawson's Employment office, over P. O. Satisfaction guaranteed or fees refunded.

WANTED—To Rent—A dining room in first-class boarding or rooming house, references exchanged. Address Competent, Gazette office.

WANTED—Prof. Davies, assistant at Colorado Springs Academy, wishes a few private pupils in the afternoons. 28 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Horses to pasture, $1 per month. Excellent grass, water and shelter. Perkins Bros., A. L. Lawton's office.

WANTED—A position by a young man to work at most anything. Have been in the hardware and mercantile business for five years. Good references. Address E. J., this office.

WANTED—A position as collector, or clerk, salesman or bookkeeper, by a competent young man; best of references. Address C. D. B., this office.

WANTED—To rent two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, within 8 or 10 blocks from center of city. Address at once J. F. Miltonberger, P. O., general delivery.

WANTED—Position by young man in broker's office; good penman and bookkeeper; acquainted with a majority of the brokers. Having had a seat on the Board of Trade, am well advised as to quotations and properties of mining companies; gilt-edge references. Address L. B., Gazette.

WANTED—Situation by a woman to do any kind of work by the day or week, 209 S. Cascade av.

WANTED—Employment by a sober, industrious man; can give satisfactory references. Address K. V. Ort, Colorado Springs.

WANTED—Four room house furnished, in good location. Apply to J. F. Smith, 6 Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—By young colored man, to do chores, mornings and evenings for board and room; city references. Address G. H. G., Gazette.

WANTED—35 section hands at once; all summer's work and free pass; room 9 and 10, over P. O., W. L. Dawson, agent.

WANTED—By a healthy family an 8 or 10 room furnished house, centrally located. Address 724 N. Nevada ave.

WANTED—Engagements by practical nurse for invalid, cheerful and obliging; day or week. Reference Mrs. M. Brown, 416 St. Vrain.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer wishes a position; best references. Address H. R. Gazette office.

WANTED To buy and sell stocks for you. J. A. Wright, 113 E. Kiowa st.

WANTED—Seamstress; one who understands making ladies' shirt waists. 1021 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—By man of push, to either buy out or buy into good paying business where largeness of capacity and experience will compensate for smallness of capital. Address H. 45, Gazette.

WANTED—Houses to rent. Lowe & Co., Room 1, 117 E. Pike's Peak.

WANTED—Buyers for north end properties. We have a long list, cheap. A. S. Tyler & Co., 114 E. Kiowa.

WANTED—To trade one two-seated surrey and one English cart (Brewster's), part cash, part mining stock. Bargains. Apply to Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—Work by the day; laundry work or house-cleaning. Apply at 209 S. Cascade ave.

WANTED Young lady wishes office work in city. Address J. A. S., this office.

WANTED Vacant lots in all parts of the city. Lowe & Co., 117 E. Pike's Peak.

WANTED To buy and sell stocks for you. Lowe & Co., 117 Pike's Peak.

WANTED Position part or all of time by experienced bookkeeper; fine penman. Address A. R., Gazette.

WANTED Everybody to list their property with us. Lowe & Co., 117 East Pike's Peak.

MISCELLNAEOUS.

I HAVE $5,000 to $10,000 to invest in some business. What have you? Address A. B., Gazette.

AN active, energetic man willing to devote a few hours per day to a profitable employment; call or address, Thos. Wilkins, 300 N. Cascade ave.

MRS. H. L. STEGER, dressmaking, 517 E. Kiowa st. Guarantees satisfaction.

INTELLIGENT, capable lady (30), ten years office experience, rapid and correct stenographer, typewriter and bookkeeper, with abundant and first-class references from present and former employers, desires position commencing Feb. 15th. Address H. L. Gazette.

WALL paper, 3 cents a roll up. Send postal to 122 East Rio Grande for 400 patterns from Alfred Peats, agent. Prize designer.

BICYCLE Muffs for sale at Wilbur's and Wahl's.

FOR sale, one gas office heater, also a lot of Persian and other rug patterns at half cost. The Beach Brokerage and Loan Co., Exchange Block.

RUBBER Stamps of all kinds manufactured in a day's notice by C. G. Wood, temporarily located at 326 E. Pike's Peak ave. Full line of inks, pads, etc., carried.

EASTHOLM, the only winter hotel at Cascade Canon; good board and rooms by day, or week, at reasonable rates. This is only 45 minutes ride from Colorado Springs. Mrs. A. Jay, Proprietress.

DRESSMAKERS wanted; thoroughly experienced waist makers only; permanent employment to good help. Mrs. Frazer, 204 E. Dale st.

AN A. 1 business chance. Address J. M. J., 12 Midland Block.

A LIMITED number of horses and cattle taken to pasture one mile north of town. Good grass, good water, good shelter. Horses called for and delivered. Apply at Windmill Ranch or address P. O. Box 305.

LEAVE your orders for home-made Ralston bread, doughnuts, cookies, pies, etc., at 107 Cheyenne ave.

I WILL TRADE vacant property clear, for equity in home in city. C. F. L., Gazette.

MRS. AND MISS MAY, teachers of the Pianoforte; also the art of leather work flower making. Address 624 E. Dale.

SEE W. F. Hunt if you would purchase a home or desire to sell your property. Loans. 119 Pike's Peak ave.

A MASCOT—Rabbit cat, half rabbit and half cat, without tail. G. H. Frank, 517 S. Cascade.

W. F. HUNT, 119 Pike's Peak ave., has some very interesting propositions on Cripple Creek patented (and in process of being patented) properties.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—We will sell our home property, No. 11 S. Weber st., to some one wanting one of the most convenient and comfortable homes in the city. East front lot, good, 10-room modern house, with tiling, sidewalks, fine lawn, nice shade and fruit trees. Good barn, chicken house, and everything to make it comfortable home. Reason for selling: too large for our small family. For further information call on J. S. Gibson at Board of Trade, or on premises.

FOR SALE—Snap mining propositions. Call and get particulars.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Mines and Stocks, 116 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Strictly fresh eggs, will deliver any place on west side; also pure S. S. Hamburg eggs for hatching, and one fine Hamburg cockerel. 127 N. 5th st. W. Colo. Springs.

FOR SALE Good horse to be moved. Apply to Roberts & Hill, Loff, 120 N. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—
6 room house, Kiowa, $2200.
2 4-room houses, W. Bamette, $1100 each.
4 room house, Bellview, $1200.
5 room house, Cascade, $2700.
10 room house, Kiowa, $1500.
8 room house, Bijou, $3200.
5 room house, Nevada, $3500.
10 room house, Willamette, $3000.
8 room house, Weber, $1750.
7 room house, Lincoln, $2400.
8 room house, Nevada, $1750.
5 room house, Weber, $2250.
10 room house, Nevada, $7500.
5 room house, Dale, $1600.
6 room house, Maple, $1200.
4 room house, Chestnut, $1250.
6 room house, Pike's Peak, $3500.
5 room house, Willamette, $1000.
4 room house, El Paso, $1200.
7 room house, Boulder, $2700.
4 room house, Boulder, $1600.
6 room house and 8 lots on St. Vrain, $1100.
If you don't see anything on this list to suit you call and see us, we have others. COTTEN & TURNER,
No. 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, from prize-winning Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins; first prize winners here and at the Denver show. Also a few settings for sale from prize-winning Minorcas. Call at 104 E. San Miguel.

FOR SALE—A splendid team, weight 1100 each, 5 years old, well broken. Cheap for cash. S. J. Britton, 65 Bank block.

FOR SALE—Furnished; 11-room house, 3, Manitou ave., Manitou, Colo.

FOR SALE—William typewriters. Visible writing, permanent alignment and portability are some of its features. R. W., Hemenway, agent, 119 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Fine vacant lot on N. Nevada in 800 block.
COTTEN & TURNER,
No. 116 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE One 3 room new house furnished; one 5 room new house furnished, nicely built, corner south and west front, in north part of town for $2,500. J. P. Curtis & Co., 53 Bank block.

FOR SALE One complete set lighting caps and dyes, from ¼ inch down to 3-32, new. Address Box 562.

FOR SALE—Here is your chance.
$8000. Elegant 10 room house, 1 block to business.
$900. 4 room house, barn, lot 150x150, Manitou.
$1750. 5 room cottage, barn, E. St. Vrain.
$1800. 6 room house, Brookside, easy payment.
$1400. 3 room cottage, easy payments.
$1600. 2 fine lots, corner, West Colorado Springs.
$4000. 6 room house, S. Tejon st.
$200. Four claims, Cheyenne Canon.
$3000. Patented claim, Grouse mountain.
$1600. Lot on N. Weber, long time.
$4500. 7 room house, furnished, Manitou.
$2000. 6 room house, barn, shade trees.
$1200. 2 claims, Mineral hill, good assays.
40 acres fine farming and coal land in southern Iowa to exchange for Colorado property. Call and see us if you want a bargain. We will also sell your property quicker than any other firm in the city. MOUNT & MOTZ,
104 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR SALE Suburban homes:
6 room house, $1500.
5 room house, modern, with 1½ acres ground, $3500.
6 room house, $2000.
6 room house, new, worth $1800, will give buyer 2 acres of land free.
Suburban lots and acreage on your own terms. If you don't believe it call and see. COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE, 7 or 5 good claims on Mt. Pisgah, at a very low price. Address M. P. B., Gazette office.

LOST—A feather boa, somewhere between the opera house and 319 E. Platte. Finder will return to 319 E. Platte.

FOR SALE—Small horse, sound, pretty and reliable; russet harness with collar, and very easy riding cart in good condition; complete rig $100. Geo. Langmian, 645 N. Corona st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, splendid upright piano, only six weeks in use; part on time. W. S., Gazette.

FOR SALE—The best thing on my list, large good house, full lot in the center of Colorado Springs.
New elegant residence, not far above College.
Good lot, Colorado avenue, in La Vergne.
Good lot on Grant ave., west side; help buyer to build. W. F. HUNT,
Real Estate and Mining Investments, 119 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE Old coins. Especially 17. S. cents; all but four dates since 1793. Address, or call after noon, E. W. Roper, 123 North Weber street.

FOR SALE Seat on Board of Trade. Apply to the Morath Investment Co., No. 4, South Tejon.

FOR SALE—A ranch wagon and team, can be seen at 23 S. Weber. Inquire of J. W. D. Stovell, 111 E. Kiowa st.

FOR SALE Cheap if taken soon; 4 room house and lot at the National Employment Co., room 5, Midland block.

FOR SALE—Seat on Board of Trade. J. L. Mitchell, room 2, Bank block.

FOR SALE—1 pair fine coach horses, (Messenger), light gray. Can be seen at 423 Willamette st.

FOR SALE—Patented 10 acres Cripple Creek; $2,000 cash if sold at once. Hamilton, Gazette.

FOR SALE Three second hand bicycles at 15 Gazette building.

FOR SALE—100 acres, under ditch, in the "Celebrated Delta Fruit Section," for $100. The appraised valuation is $2000. The best bargain we ever offered. The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co., Bank block.

FOR SALE Shoe stock, Colo. Springs, good location, low rent. See J. L. Mitchell, room 2, Bank block.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred buff leghorn cockerels, the finest in the State; also common hens. Call at 615 E. Cimarron.

FOR SALE—Lease and bond, 17 months to run. Full patented claim, centrally located. Low royalty. Best prospect in Cripple Creek district. Address Miner, Box 369, Cripple Creek.

FOR SALE 4 Shetland ponies. Inquire at H. T. O'Brien's harness shop, 18 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE Chickens breeding, breeding stock, laying hens and pullets, at Barett's poultry plant, go west on Rio Grande st. across the creek.

FOR SALE A few high scoring Buff Cochin chickens; also pedigreed Scotch collie puppies. Inquire at 710 W. Pike's Peak ave. Chas. E. Smith & Son.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A light road wagon and single harness. Apply 412 N. Nevada av.

FOR SALE—Cheap:
2 lots corner N. Nevada.
2 lots corner N. Weber.
2 lots corner N. Wahsatch.
2 lots N. Tejon, south of reservation, a bargain.
Improved property in all parts of the city.

A snap; four room house and three lots in East Manitou; will take part mining stock. A. S. TYLER & CO.,
114 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—Or will trade for good mining stock, good team, wagon and harness. Address Box 269, Colorado City.

FOR SALE—A Standard sewing machine, in first-class order; with all attachments; cash price $11. Inquire for J. at the Blue Front.

FOR SALE—A fine young Jersey cow; gives very rich milk. Apply 15 W. Huerfano st.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred barred Plymouth Rock and Black Langshan cockerels. Inquire at 215 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Piano, side-board, dining table and chairs; also hall-tree. Inquire at 404 N. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Genuine Navajo Blankets. A fine line of blankets and rugs used as salesman's samples at less than half price. For particulars inquire at No. 124 E. Cucharas st.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice; stock of millinery, notions and fixtures, part cash and part good mining stock. Inquire at millinery store opposite Bancroft school, Colorado City, Colo.

FOR SALE—Restaurant. Call room 59, Bank block.

FOR SALE—Or Trade, for good mining stock; new piano, second hand organ, horse and buggy, fine oil paintings, new sewing machine. A. S. Tyler & Co., 114 Kiowa st.

FOR SALE Or Rent—Good location for dairy, garden, poultry and fruit, one half mile from city limits, irrigating and hydrant water, fine meadows, 50 tons of feed raised on place.
COTTEN & TURNER,
No. 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Lawton & Co.'s Simplex Printers and Duplicators. Perfect reproduction (from 75 to 100 times) of either type-written or pen-written manuscript. No washing. For particulars send post card to Harry S. Collins, agent; Box 735, City.

FOR SALE—Bicycle; or trade for mining stock, by Heron Bros.

FOR SALE—Two young milch cows. Inquire 513 E. Boulder st.

FOR SALE One driving and saddle horse, weight 850 pounds, well bred. Inquire 513 E. Boulder st.

FOR SALE Game chickens and laying hens at 1312 North Weber st.

FOR SALE—A light delivery wagon, houses and lots in all parts of the city. Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, for rent. J. E. Carpenter, 109 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE Or trade, for city property, handsome 7-room cottage and 2 acres, Cheyenne valley. 109 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE Cheap, if taken at once. Lot on S. Cascade ave. Apply 26 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—7 mining claims near the Lincoln mine. C. W. Kurrie, 15 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE Counters, case and shelving, room 8, Midland block.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Furnished bedroom, 14 E. Boulder st.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, 24 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—Furnished room. 219 East Uintah.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room at 320 E. Pike's Peak. Call mornings.

TO RENT—Pleasant south front furnished room on first floor with board, at 218 E. Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping, suitable for two. 1326 Colorado ave.

TO RENT—2 or 3 rooms for housekeeping. 218 N. Corona.

TO RENT—Furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; also room for housekeeping; cheap. 11 E. Cimmaron.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, to married couple without children, new four roomed cottage. 1411 Washington ave., call Monday.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in different parts of the town.
COTTEN & TURNER,
No. 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—3 or 4 furnished rooms; light housekeeping if desired. 1326 Colorado ave.

TO RENT—2 large furnished rooms. 315 Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Large, well furnished front rooms, 424 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—3 pleasant rooms, furnished for housekeeping; no children. 413 S. Tejon.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, half price, for two months, special prices to any one in business in Springs; also rooms complete for housekeeping; centrally located and near car line. 511 Manitou ave. Manitou.

TO RENT—Rooms in new house, newly furnished, with first-class board, at 229 E. Willamette.

TO RENT—Two down stairs rooms for housekeeping; also three or four up stairs for sleeping. 502 High st., cor. Oak.

TO RENT—A nice new furnished room, with bath adjoining, within one block of Court House, to single gentleman in business. Call on or address J. P. Madden, 25 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT Convenient furnished rooms, private entrance, fire, for gentleman. 517 E. Kiowa st.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms. Address T. H., this office.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board; and table board. 917 N. Nevada ave.

TO RENT—One furnished room, south exposure. 515 E. Kiowa.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished front room. 116 Pueblo ave.

TO RENT—Pleasant front room; use of bath and electric light. 415 E. Bijou.

TO RENT One furnished room; privilege of light housekeeping. 717 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms close in; suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Address 13 N. Nevada.

TO RENT—Two pleasant furnished rooms for light housekeeping on first floor, at 119 E. St. Vrain st.

TO RENT One nicely furnished room. 115 E. Boulder.

TO RENT—A very desirable office space, $8 per month; also rooms furnished or unfurnished. Wilmer Culver, 109 E. Kiowa st.

TO RENT—Large, nicely furnished, front room in new house at southeast corner of Alamo Park; fine mountain view, south and west exposure, bay window, two closets, heat, bath, and electric lights. No invalids. Also small south room. 118 South Nevada ave.

TO RENT—Large furnished front room; steam heat, board. 318 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Rooms with board; table boarders desired. 606 N. Nevada.

TO RENT—For one month or two, a completely furnished house in best part of city. Address V. F., Gazette office. Servants included.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Cottages at Green Mountain Falls. For descriptive circulars address J. H. Jewett, Green, Colo.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines, at Aiken's music store on Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Furnished south room, first floor, outside entrance. 308 E. Willamette ave.

TO RENT—The most attractive small furnished house in the city for rent until July 1; $70 per month. Will not be rented to sick people or to family with children. P. O. Box 182.

TO RENT—Sunny south rooms at No. 1014 Colorado ave. Take Colorado City car and get off at Second st.

TO RENT—Unfurnished, 4-roomed cottage, lawn, trees, garden, hennery, etc. Ready now; no children. Call at No. 721 E. Huerfano st.

TO RENT—A large furnished room to rent; $8 per month. Address 522 S. Nevada ave.

TO RENT—Furnished house of 12 rooms with bath room and all modern conveniences. Situated within a few yards of Iron Spring. Private family preferred. Eggleston, Iron Spring, Manitou.

TO RENT—Furnished room for gentleman. 808 S. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Two large furnished rooms, 204 Conejos st., $10 each.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, 24 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen at 13 North Nevada avenue.

TO RENT—2 sunny unfurnished rooms, 14 N. Oak st.

TO RENT—Newly-furnished rooms, all conveniences. 217 St. Vrain.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at 825 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms at 110 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—Furnished house of 3 rooms, closets and cellar. Address 17 E. Vermijo.

TO RENT—Sunny furnished rooms, 123 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines. Hext & Williams, 21 North Tejon st.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

TO RENT—Very desirable furnished rooms with board. Call at 119 E. Dale.

TO RENT—A suite of rooms on first floor, southern exposure, handsomely furnished; with board; at 703 N. Cascade av. Also wanted, day boarders.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms and board. Home cooking and nice, clean rooms; no invalids. Address 412 S. Tejon.

FIRST-CLASS Board and rooms, modern conveniences, terms reasonable, at 624 N. Weber, two blocks from car line. Mrs. J. Davidson.

TO RENT One bright sunny room at Ye Chelten Inn, cor. Pike's Peak and Weber.

TO RENT—Rooms with board, 229 E. Willamette ave.

TO RENT—Four bright sunny rooms, with board; special terms for winter; also table boarders. 104 E. Boulder, cor. Tejon.

TO RENT—Rooms and board, table board if desired; new house, modern conveniences; terms reasonable. 419 East Platte ave.

FOR good board, excellent service and reasonable, apply 520 N. Tejon, Mrs. McManus.

TO RENT—Desirable south room with board at 114 E. Platte ave., opp. North Park.

TO RENT—Desirable rooms with board at Miss Blandin's, 28 E. Dale st.

TO RENT—Bright sunny rooms, with board, day board if desired. 712 North Tejon.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms with board; best of references. Mrs. Zevely, 311 N. Cascade.

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN Money on real estate. Apply to Geo. H. Parsons, Gazette building.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate on long time and small monthly repayments, less than rent. Assurance Savings and Loan Association, 109 E. Kiowa.

MONEY loaned upon all active stock. Stocks bought and sold on margins. Address E. D. Wolffe, Room 27, First National Bank building.

LIFE Insurance Policies purchased for cash; liberal treatment. J. L. Mitchell, Room 2, Bank block.

$25,000 TO LOAN At 7 and 8 per cent on first class city property. No delay. Apply to W. H. McIntyre & Co., Hagerman block.

MONEY TO LOAN—Money loaned in sums to suit at reasonable rates on approved security. Stocks, bonds and other securities bought and sold on commission. The Beach Brokerage and Loan Co. Exchange Bank block.

MONEY TO LOAN On active mining stock at reasonable interest. Stocks carried on margin. N. Leipheimer, 49 Bank block.

TO LOAN—Money to loan in any amount on good Colorado Springs real estate at lowest rates. Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

LOST.

LOST—About March 1, sealskin boa. Return to this office and receive reward.

LOST—A pocketbook, somewhere between Pike's Peak ave. and Boulder Crescent. Return to this office and suitable reward will be given.

LOST $5 reward. A rough haired fox terrier, brown marked head, white body, wearing brass mounted leather collar. Been missing six weeks. Finder will be rewarded by applying to S. H. G. Mc., 1 N. Cascade ave.

LOST—In the opera house, last Saturday night, a stick-pin, a turtle with diamond in the head and emeralds covering body. Please return to S. M. Ashenfelter, corner Pike's Peak and Nevada.

LOST—P. O. key. Return to postoffice.

LOST—1000 shares of Sterling mining stock, certificate No. 89, and issued to F. O. Muir. Finder will be rewarded by returning to this office.

LOST—A pocketbook containing meal ticket and railroad pass. Return to Gazette and receive reward.

LOST—A purse containing money, check and other papers. A liberal reward if returned to Gazette office.

$15 REWARD Lost or stolen, Cleveland Bicycle, No. 21,329, model 18. Return to 107 E. Kiowa. J. A. Connell.

TO TRADE.

TO TRADE—Some extra good suburban property for well watered grazing lands. COTTEN & TURNER,
No. 116 Pike's Peak ave.

TO TRADE—New bicycle for horse and buggy, will pay difference. Call at 124 E. Cucharas.

TO TRADE Good mining stock or diamond ring for roll top desk. Address H. C. T., Gazette office.

TO TRADE
Vacant lots for improved property.
First class ranch property, improved or unimproved with good water rights for sale or trade at a bargain. If you want to trade come and see us.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's P. ave.

RAILROAD LOCALS.

RIO GRANDE.

Take the Rio Grande to all Mountain towns and mining camps. Low rates. City ticket office 16 North Tejon st.

6 DAILY TRAINS

To Denver on the Rio Grande.

YOU CAN GO TO DENVER

Almost any hour of the day on the Rio Grande. City ticket office 16 North Tejon street.

GO TO CRIPPLE CREEK VIA RIO GRANDE.

No delays, lands you right in the heart of the city. Car open for passengers at Rio Grande depot at 9 p. m. Get your tickets and berths early at city ticket office.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK SPECIAL.

Car open for passengers at 9 p. m. Rio Grande depot. Get your tickets and berths early at city ticket office.

RIO GRANDE

To Cripple Creek. Special daily train leaves at 1.30 a. m. Buy your tickets and secure your berths at city ticket office.

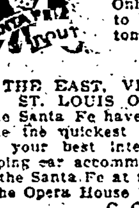
BUY YOUR TICKETS

For Cripple Creek at Rio Grande city ticket office. Special train 1.30 a. m. First-class equipment; train lands you right in the city; no staging.

SANTA FE.

LOW RATE TO FT. WORTH, TEX.
On account of Texas Cattle Growers association at Ft. Worth, March 10 to 12, the Santa Fe will sell round trip tickets to Ft. Worth at $22. Tickets will be sold March 7 and 8; good to return to March 20.

CALIFORNIA LIMITED TRAIN.
The Santa Fe route have a first-class limited train to Southern California. The running time from Colorado Springs to Los Angeles is less than 47 hours. A dining car is carried through on this train. Once each week a special compartment car is attached, containing seven state rooms and two drawing-rooms. Space may be secured on application to C. C. Hoyt, city passenger agent; Opera House block.



A LARGE TERRITORY
Is covered by the Santa Fe Route. Their tracks extend in all directions. Quick time and low rates to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Only one change of cars to New York and Boston.

TO THE EAST, VIA KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS OR CHICAGO.
The Santa Fe have the best route and make the quickest running time. Consult your best interests by securing sleeping car accommodations and tickets via the Santa Fe at the city ticket office, in the Opera House block.
C. C. HOYT. C. P. A.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

ARE YOU GOING?
To Gillett to attend the auction sale of town lots, March 7th. For this occasion the Colorado Midland railroad will sell tickets to Gillett and return at the very low rate of $2.50; good going on the following trains, leaving Colorado Springs 11:30 p. m., March 6; 8 a. m. and 11:15 a. m., March 7; good for return passage till March 8, inclusive.
Gillett is the coming town of that district. If you let this opportunity for a good sure investment pass you will have no one to kick but yourself.
Ticket office 10½ East Pike's Peak ave.

THE SHORT LINE TO CRIPPLE CREEK.
Is the Colorado Midland railroad; its service to all points in the Cripple Creek district is the best; three trains in each direction every day in the week. The Colorado Midland has a line of special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Pullman sleepers; these cars are standard gauge of modern pattern and open for the reception of passengers at 9 o'clock p. m. at Midland depots, Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek passengers can remain in sleepers till 8 o'clock the following morning if they so desire.
When you go to the gold fields of Cripple Creek or West Creek take the Colorado Midland; its line is the shortest; its time the quickest, its fare the cheapest. Office 10½ East Pike's Peak ave.

ROCK ISLAND.

TO ST. LOUIS
With one night out or one day out, as you like, via the Great Rock Island Route, through sleeping car service to St. Louis via this popular route.

EXCURSION RATES.
To Southern and Southeastern points for the winter season, via the Great Rock Island Route. For full particulars enquire at city ticket office, No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

U. P. D. & G. CO.

TO CALIFORNIA
Via the Gulf railway is the best route. It is twelve hours quicker to San Francisco and Portland than any other line. Our time is 8¼ hours the shortest ever known. For further particulars call at Gulf Railway office, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

The way to reach North Cripple Creek is via the South Park Line. Buy a ticket to South Platte station and take Gilpin's stage to the new town. Tickets on sale at 1011 17th street, Denver.
F. K. CARNES.
General Agent, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

Children with pale bluish complexions indicating the absence of the requisite red globules in the blood, should take Dr. Sawyer's Ukatine.

Experience and money cannot improve Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure, because it radically cures dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney difficulty.

Dr. Sawyer:—
Dear Sir: I can say with pleasure that I have been using your medicine, and will recommend it to all suffering ladies.
Mrs. W. W. WEATHERSHEE,
Augusta, Ga.
For sale by Colorado Springs Drug Co.

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
Are offered to passengers traveling via the Nickel Plate road to all points East. Parties arriving in Chicago in the morning via any of the Western roads can leave at 1:30 p. m., arrive at Cleveland the same evening at 11:30, Buffalo the following morning at 6 o'clock, and New York at 6:30 p. m., and Boston at 8:45 p. m. Its rates are always the lowest. Its roadbed is perfect; a train service that is unapproachable and that affords all the comforts available in travel.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Construction company, to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, in the State of Colorado, on the first Monday of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed on the 16th day of March, 1896, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of such meeting.
JNO. PRATT, ...
March 7, 1896.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$6 00 Three months...$1 00
Six months..... 3 00 One month..... 50

WHEN NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

Six months..... 3 50 Three months.....$1 75
Per annum..... 7 00 One month..... 75

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$1 25 Three months..... 50
Six months..... 75

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

No claims are allowed against employees of The Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT, Editor and Publisher.
B. N. FRANCIS, Business Manager.
WALTER L. WILDER, Night Editor.
H. S. ROGERS, City Editor.
CLAUDE SACHS, Mining Editor.

The Editor of The Gazette will not be responsible for the return of manuscript found unavailable.

TELEPHONES.

BUSINESS OFFICE, Until 6 p. m. 63
EDITORIAL ROOMS, All Night. 215

"WORKING THE TOWN."

Only a few days ago, we had occasion to speak of certain "fakirs" who were trying to "work the town" by means of various schemes. Our opinion was expressed plainly, and, we think, to some purpose.

Since that time, several advertising propositions have been presented to our business men, of a different character, and not to be classed with the "fake" schemes which we condemned. At the same time, they are attempts to "work the town," just the same; and we think we shall do well to call attention to their character.

The gentlemen who were here for the Scripps-McRae league were good fellows, and we have not a word to say against them; but they were here for business. The league they represent does not propose to write up the Cripple Creek region and Colorado Springs for pure love, or out of a spirit of newspaper enterprise alone. It wants a return for its investment in a special train and traveling expenses for its representatives—a return in dollars, paid by the companies whose properties are written up in the newspapers of the league.

The Philadelphia Press is trying to work the town now; and it has secured The Evening Telegraph for its agent. It proposes to publish as many pages of "write-ups" as it can get, at about $500 a page, and The Telegraph is to get a very small commission—5 per cent., if we are correctly informed—on the advertising it secures for this special edition. If the scheme is successful, it will take several thousand dollars out of this town.

The Gazette has been approached by several persons to enter into arrangements of this kind; some of them with highly reputable Eastern newspapers of large circulation, offering us a commission of from 25 to 50 per cent.; but our uniform answer has been that we do not care to make ourselves the agents of any Eastern paper which wants a large remuneration for printing matter about Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek and Colorado in general have got away past the point where they need to pay anything to get written up in Eastern papers. Those papers which have any real enterprise or news sense are only too glad to get genuine news matter from this city. The best newspapers have all had their correspondents out here; there were a dozen last December—looking for facts; and the facts—or, as in the case of Mr. Creelman of the New York World, the imaginations—have all been printed. The New York Sun runs two columns of mining news every day, sent by special correspondents. The Mail and Express has a daily news service from this city. Papers like these want the news; they are not looking for paid write-ups. But now all the enterprising publishers in the country seem to have heard that this is a good town to work, full of suckers who will bite at an offer of a half-million circulation of a special edition; and they are ready to print anything that is written, at five hundred dollars a page, and guarantee to circulate it as news among their subscribers.

It is needless to say that we believe in advertising; and if any of the brokers, or any of the mining companies whose offices are in this city, think they can get a good return on their investment by taking advertising in Eastern papers, we have no kick coming. But we do object to their being "run in" by the agents of Eastern papers who come out here solely for the purpose of getting some money out of this prosperous city, and who print accounts of Cripple Creek as news which are really advertisements pure and simple, and which are not read by one in a thousand of the readers of the papers which publish them.

A real newspaper, which wants to get at facts, does as The Mail and Express did last November; it sends a special correspondent whom it can trust to come in to find out the truth and tell it, pays his expenses, and trusts for its return to the appreciation by its readers of the enterprise it has displayed in getting the best and most accurate information obtainable about a matter in which they are supposed to be interested.

These other schemes proceed from a desire to spread a knowledge of Cripple Creek among Eastern readers; their animating principle is simply a desire to make something out of a city which seems to be prosperous, and somehow has got the reputation of being easily worked by outsiders.

We do not wish to condemn the action of the Denver papers that are trying to secure tickets for their reporters from this town because they are making this attempt. This is a free country, and they have a right to send men here for that purpose. Nor we do object to styling any such undertaking a real enterprise. It is a business enterprise, and nothing else. These papers have made what they think a good bargain; they will try to sell a lot of it to people interested in Cripple Creek, and to get just as much for it as they can.

Such enterprises as this, The Gazette does not propose to help in any way. Some money may possibly be attracted from the East by these schemes, though we doubt it; but we believe in the policy of spending Colorado Springs money in Colorado Springs and El Paso county, as much as possible; in using our surplus cash to develop our own home enterprises; in building up our own city with our own money. We welcome all who will join with us in this; there is no tariff on immigration to this city; but we do not feel that it is good policy to spend thousands of dollars in Philadelphia or St. Louis or Covington or Chicago or Boston for the purpose of obtaining a publicity which is already ours.

BRITISH ALTRUISM.

The new British blue-book on Venezuela is evidently a most artistic document. Those of our readers who took the time to read the very full synopsis which printed in The Gazette yesterday morning—and it was well worth reading, every word of it, or we should not have printed it—must have felt that hitherto the people of this country have had a very inadequate conception, not only of the Venezuela boundary, but of the attitude and policy of Great Britain toward weaker and smaller States. It makes one feel like sending a letter of apology to Lord Salisbury forthwith, for even thinking for a moment that Great Britain has ever been grasping or selfish.

This Blue-Book—we feel that it ought to have the dignity of capital letters—proves, first, that the Dutch occupied the Guiana country before the Spaniards; second, that the Dutch settlements made before Holland ceased to be a Spanish province of Spain belonged to the Dutch and not to the Spanish, and that the Spaniards never had any settlements at all in the whole Guiana country, except a little military post on the bank of the Orinoco river; fourth, that to Great Britain properly belongs the whole country between the Orinoco river and the Amazon, except what the Dutch and French still occupy; fifth, that out of the kindness of the British heart, and from a desire to treat a small power as gently and considerately as possible, Great Britain has consented to waive a large part of her rightful claim to this territory, but Venezuela, with a perversity and stubbornness which is sad to note in one so young, has persistently refused to accept the kind offers of the British government, and with unparalleled effrontery has claimed a tremendous extent of territory to which Spain never had any title, in which there never have been any Spanish or Venezuelan settlements, and which has been held continuously by Dutch and English settlers for nearly three hundred years.

From all this we can see that the idea which has somehow become prevalent all over the world that Great Britain is a grasping and selfish power is all wrong. We can see also that the agreement of Lord Aberdeen that the Schomburgk line was not to be considered necessarily as the east line of Venezuela's boundary was made, not because there was any doubt of Great Britain's title to the whole country, but out of pure benevolence toward the Venezuelans. What is most wonderful, however, as an evidence of the altruism of Great Britain, is the fact that even now she has not claimed anything like the full extent of territory which rightfully belongs to her. She is entitled to all the east bank of the Orinoco, but she claims only its mouth, and is willing to leave to Venezuela, even yet, and after the black ingratitude of that country, and its total want of appreciation of the forbearance and generosity of Great Britain, all the east bank of that great river to its mouth.

Altogether, this is one of the most extraordinary Blue-Books ever issued, and it deserves a careful study not only by the commission, but also by all who have got the impression, in some strange way, that Great Britain has sometimes pursued an aggressive policy toward weaker States.

Some people may incline to think that this Blue-Book proves too much; but we prefer to regard it in the light of a demonstration, the finest complete ever issued, of the altruistic feeling of Great Britain toward the rest of the world, and especially toward the weak States upon whom it might have been easy to impose if it had not been for the feeling of tender solicitude for their sensibilities which was entertained by British statesmen.

A NATIONAL FORESTRY POLICY.

It is not often that we have been able conscientiously to approve the policy of Mr. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior; but he has now done one thing which certainly deserves commendation. At his request the National Academy of Sciences has appointed a national forestry commission, to investigate the condition of the forest lands of the United States and recommend to the Congress such legislation as in their opinion is necessary to preserve to the country the timber now included in the lands still belonging to the United States. The Secretary will recommend an appropriation of $25,000 by Congress for the expenses of the commission, and, if the bill is passed at this session, work may be begun and a report made ready for action at the next session.

The members of the commission suggested by the National Academy are these: Prof. Charles S. Sargent, chairman; Alexander Agassiz, Gen. Henry L. Abbot, Prof. William H. Brewer, Arnold Hague, and Gifford Pinchot. Most of these gentlemen are well known as experts in forestry, and men capable of formulating a comprehensive and practicable policy to be adopted by the government in dealing with the forest reserves.

It may seem a little late to be thinking of an investigation and the formulation of a new policy, when the United States already has set aside so much forest land in reservations, and when so much effort has been put forth to induce the Congress to put the reservations under proper care; but the very difficulty of inducing the Congress to make any provision for the care of the reservations is going to be evidence of the necessity for devising some plan which shall have a certain amount of authority behind it, by which the reservations may be properly protected.

We hope the commission will be formally constituted by the Congress and [illegible]

The Denver Times has been making a report of canvass of the Republican State committee, to find out what it seems is thought about letting and going over to the Silver party. Out of thirty-eight replies received nineteen favored an independent silver party—that is, in case the platform and candidates of the St. Louis convention are unequivocally committed to the gold standard, thirteen believe in staying by the old Republican party in any event, and six were doubtful. We suppose it is to be presumed that the members of the committee who did not answer The Times's query at all are not in favor of bolting. But the fact that so large a number were found who are willing to go on record now as straight Republicans, silver or no silver, is a cheering indication of the sanity of the party throughout the State. It is evident that the efforts of the Denver Republican and Times to precipitate the party for a bolt have not been very successful. Of course The Rocky Mountain News favors the bolt—it always favors anything it thinks will harm the Republican party, and let the Populists in power again; and it urges on the Republican and Times to continue in their good work. Now that we have found out exactly what the enemy wants us to do, it seems to be good policy to do the other thing. That is the way most El Paso county Republicans feel, we are sure; and before the State convention meets, we feel confident that that will be the general sentiment of Republicans all over the State.

We are glad to present to our readers this morning a very clear statement from Prof. Walker of Colorado College as to the rights and duties of the President and Congress respectively in recognizing a condition of war in another country. We are not prepared to give our consent to the view taken by Prof. Walker, for we have just been reading over again the elaborate argument made on the subject in the Senate on Feb. 21, by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who takes the view that it is a power delegated to the Congress alone to recognize a condition of war either as between this country and another, or between two other countries. The debate on this subject during that week is one of the great constitutional debates, and the argument of Mr. Morgan on one side, and Mr. Gray on the other, are as fine examples of constitutional discussion as one can find anywhere. It is to be observed, however, that the language of the resolutions as passed by the Senate was very carefully worded, and did not commit the Senate to the view that the Congress has the power to recognize a state of war independently of the President. It is a constitutional point that has never been adjudicated, and on which opinions may well differ.

It is good news from Nicaragua that the insurgents have been beaten, and that the country is likely to be at peace again. Every rebellion in one of the Central American States which attains formidable proportions makes a possible opportunity for the interference of Great Britain or some other European power whose "rights" may become involved; and we want no more Corinto incidents.

Choty Balitzer has now taken charge of the relations of Spain and the United States. Mr. Cleveland may rest easy. But when Hannis Taylor finds it out, we imagine some language will be used. Mr. Taylor is from Alabama, and he has a fine command of the vernacular and several other forms of expression.

Is it because Paderewski's hair looks like a street-brush that he is able to make such a clean sweep?

As to Belligerent Rights.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir—I observe in your issue for Friday, March 6, a paragraph concerning the right of Congress to recognize Cuban belligerency. There seems to be much doubt and misunderstanding as to the constitutional power of Congress in this matter. It can be asserted with a considerable degree of confidence that the right to recognize belligerents is a constitutional power of the Federal executive. This has been the practice of the United States in the past, and it is justified by the best interpretation of the Constitution.

The portions of the Constitution which should be read in connection with the question are as follows: First, the power conferred on Congress "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water." (Art. I, sec. 8.) This does not either expressly or by implication confer on Congress any authority to recognize belligerency. Our laws respecting prizes, however, may affect belligerents; for example, we may permit or refuse admission to our ports of prizes captured by one belligerent from another. (Woolsey, International Law, sec. 219.) Second, Congress has the power "to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations." (Art. I, sec. 8.) This clause has a similar import. It confers on Congress further powers to enact admiralty laws which may affect the rights of neutrals in our courts. But neither of these two clauses gives Congress any power to declare belligerency, except as a declaration of war by Congress makes its antagonist as well as the United States itself a belligerent. Moreover, the exercise of these powers by Congress is subject to qualification. The mere concurring decision of the two Houses has no legal force against their decision the President can exercise his veto. This veto power applies to every "resolution" as well as to every bill. (Art. I, sec. 7.) Of course Congress can by a two-thirds vote pass a bill over the President's veto.

Coming closer to the matter is the treaty-making function. The power to make treaties is given to the President, "by and with the consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." (Art. II, sec. 2.) The power to make treaties may properly include the right to recognize belligerency as a condition of the treaty. Without the President, however, the Senate has no treaty-making authority whatever. But in none of these cases have we found the authority for the regular diplomatic recognition of the belligerency of insurgents and insurrections or the independence of their government. The clause of the Constitution which shows where the power precisely resides is as follows: "He (the President) shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers." (Art. II, sec. 3.) It lies within the discretion of the executive to receive or not receive the envoys of another State or of any political organization claiming recognition as such. This function includes the lesser power of recognizing the fact of belligerency. In this connection I cite a very interesting passage from Justice Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, both because it supports the above opinion and, also, because it contains a reference to an altered power of Congress to interfere. Dwelling on his treatise on the Constitution seems to have thought that there was [illegible] Story apparently does not agree with him.

[illegible] of this prerogative of acknowledging new nations or Ministers, is, therefore, under such circumstances, an executive function of great delicacy, which requires the utmost caution and [illegible] an Ambassador or other Minister, as the representative of a new nation, or of a party in civil war in an old nation, it is an acknowledgment of existence, not only de facto of such new nation or party, [illegible] clause upon the nation, unless indeed it can be reversed by an act of Congress repudiating it. If, on the other hand, such recognition has been refused by the [illegible] notwithstanding, solemnly acknowledge the sovereignty of the nation or party. These, however, are propositions which have hitherto remained as abstract statements under the Constitution; and, therefore, can be propounded, not as absolutely true, but as still open to discussion, if they should ever arise in the course of our foreign diplomacy. The constitution has expressly invested the executive with power to receive embassadors and other ministers. It has not expressly invested Congress with the power either to repudiate or acknowledge them.—(Story: Commentaries, 1569.

Later writers profiting by enlarged experience under the constitution are unhesitating in assigning this power completely and without reservation to the President. I quote in this connection two brief passages from Prof. Pomeroy's treatise on the constitution: "All foreign relations are thus confided exclusively to the President, or to him in connection with the Senate. Congress as such has no voice in, or control over, these matters, except the secondary power or duty of passing laws in certain instances to carry out the provisions of treaties."

"Congress may pass resolves in relation to questions of an international character; but these can only have a certain moral weight; they have no legal effect; they cannot bind the executive."—(Pomeroy: Constitutional Law, Sec. 662, 672.

The two chief instances to be noted in our political history refer to the recognition of the independence of the revolted republics of South America and of Texas. The recognition in both cases was an act of the executive and in both cases Congress acquiesced in this as the proper constitutional method. This is shown by the following passages. First in regard to the Spanish republics Schouler says: "As usual where the momentous question of recognition must be passed upon, the executive responsible for the decision could not pose for popularity."—(Schouler: History of the United States, vol. III., page 189.)

Similar statements may be found in this connection in Schouler, vol. III., page 256, and in Hildreth, History of the United States, vol. VI., page 713. In regard to the recognition of Texas, Schouler says of the appropriation bill of 1837, that a clause was inserted which "appropriated for the outfit and salary of a diplomatic agent from this country to the republic of Texas whenever the President should receive satisfactory evidence that Texas was an independent power and deem it expedient to appoint such a minister."—(Schouler, vol. IV., page 256.

Both the law and the custom of the constitution show conclusively, I think, that the power of recognizing either belligerency of independence belongs exclusively to the executive. This is in accordance with the practice of other great nations, and is warranted by sound political science. No doubt the executive should in any important question consider the opinion of the cabinet and of Congress as well as the opinion of the nation, but constitutionally he is independent of any of them. Very truly yours,

FRANCIS WALKER.

Colorado College, March 7, 1896.

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NOTICE.

School Bonds—Special Meeting of District No. 11, El Paso County, State of Colorado:

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with a petition of more than 20 legal voters, of said school district No. 11, a special meeting of the legal voters and taxpayers of said district will be held at the High School on Platte avenue at one (1:30) o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, March 25, A. D. 1896, for the purpose of submitting to such qualified electors of said district as have paid a school tax therein in the year next preceding this meeting, the question of contracting a bonded debt of said district for the purpose of erecting and furnishing school buildings and especially for the purpose of enlarging the Garfield school building by six rooms, furnishing the same and equipping the whole of said building with a modern system of heating and ventilation. The amount of bonds proposed to be issued is twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, to bear interest at five (5) per cent. per annum.

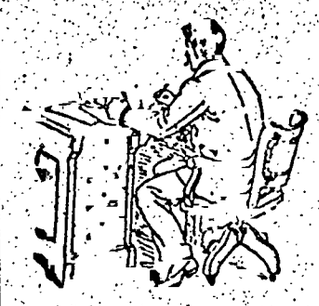
The polls will be open from two (2) o'clock p. m. till five (5) o'clock p. m. A ballot will be by ballot; papers will read, "For the Bonds," and "Against the Bonds."

This meeting is called and held under and by virtue of sections 11, 12 and 13 of an act of the general assembly of Colorado, [illegible] as amended by the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth general assemblies, and other provisions of said act hereto relating and in accordance with section 7, article XI, of the constitution of Colorado. CORA E. HUDSON,

Secretary of School Dist. No. 11, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated March 4, 1896.

Our Stock of Office Furniture is Now Complete.



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COAL & WOOD.

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Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Coahuila Coal Company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, March 9, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.

CHAS. KNAP, Sec'y.

The Colorado Springs Academy for Boys

Founded by REV. W. H. W. BOYLE

The teach instruction. Methods adapted the individuality of each pupil. Prepares for college or business. A limited number of boys taken in special charge. Write or call for Jan. 8, 1896. For descriptive circular apply to

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One of the most complete residences in town for long term only..... $75 00
Residence near Cheyenne Mountain, very complete, for the season..... 350 00
415 N. Cascade, 13 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light and stable..... 175 00
409 N. Cascade ave., 13 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light and stable..... 175 00
House at Austin Bluffs, very complete in every respect..... 150 00
Newly furnished residence of nine rooms in superior location on Cascade avenue 150 00
W. Bijou st., 11 rooms, bath and electric lights..... 150 00
N. Cascade ave., 9 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights and stable..... 100 00
Country seat out of town for the summer, per month..... 75 00
1411 N. Nevada ave., 8 rooms and bath, hot water, heat and electric lights..... 75 00

Unfurnished.

1209 N. Cascade ave., house of 13 rooms and bath, furnace and electric light..... 50 00
West View Place, 7 rooms, with all modern conveniences..... 35 00
1109 N. Cascade, 15 rooms and 2 baths, furnace, etc..... 60 00
1421 N. Nevada ave., 8 rooms, bath, hot water, heat and electric light..... 35 00
House of 3 rooms in Roswell..... 4 00

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Old Canon City Lump at ..... $4.25 per ton
" " Nut at ..... 3.75 "
Mail and Lump at ..... 4.00 "
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Yours for clean coal and full weights,

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We do a general stenographic job business. Rooms for all kinds of office and typewriting supplies. 1 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

CITY POLICE KEPT BUSY.

Bicycle Thief Arrested and the Bicycle Recovered.

IT BELONGED TO MRS. LLOYD.

Jas. J. Hart, Agent of Gleason, Arrested for Forgery—Two Young Hobos Who "Broke Into Jail" Last Evening—Other News.

Marshal Dana yesterday caught the man who stole Mrs. W. A. Lloyd's bicycle and also got the wheel back. The fellow's name is John Armstrong. He went to work several days ago for Mr. John P. Barnes and the man who was quitting informed Mr. Barnes that Armstrong had a bicycle in their room in the stable which he thought had been stolen. Yesterday while he was out his room was entered and there was the wheel all crated ready for shipment. Mr. Dana arrested him later in the evening and he confessed to the robbery. He had prepared to send the wheel to his sister, he said. He had punched out the number of the wheel, but it was easily recognized by Mr. Lloyd. The wheel was taken two weeks ago from in front of a church. Armstrong says he is 19, but he looks older. He says another fellow took a wheel at the same time but got frightened and returned it. It is easier to steal a horse in this town and get away with it than a bicycle.

A HAUL OF HOBOS.

Like Everything Else in Town the City Jail is Well Filled.

The police have had many complaints of lagging hobos in the past few days, and last night rounded them up pretty generally.

In the early part of the evening two young fellows were taken in who evidently were anxious to break into jail for a few weeks until the warm days of spring come. George Sellwood had three pairs of new trousers that he was retailing at a Huerfano street restaurant at $1 a pair. He told a fishy story and was impudent when questioned, so he was locked up on suspicion. If a burglary care cannot be made out against him he will probably be put on the chain gang.

A few minutes later a young hobo was brought in who had on a nice new pair of trousers with the cerces still in them. He denied that he was the partner of the other fellow but was pleasantly inebriated. He declared that he was willing to be accused of murder, arson or burglary but his dignity would never permit him to be accused of common bumming. He had all the paraphernalia, however, including the brass ring that he would some day pledge to some poor ranchwoman as the parting gift of his dying mother and which the hard fate of life compelled him at last to consent to part with. The marshal was kind hearted and let him keep his cigarette papers to give some zest to life while awaiting the arrival of the police judge on Monday.

Arrested for Forgery.

Yesterday the police arrested in Denver James J. Hart, the late business manager of Prof. O. R. Gleason, on a charge of forgery. Mr. Dana is going up to Denver to bring him to this city to-day. The Gleason company came here about a month ago and here disbanded, the trainer having decided to try his hand at subduing the bulls and bears of the mining stock market. On the 27th of February Hart took a letter to Mr. E. G. Davis, owner of the Elite laundry, and a friend of Gleason's, asking for the loan of $25. The letter he had written himself but had signed with Gleason's name, his own appearing on the bottom as business agent. Davis asked for a note, and Hart brought back a note in printed form, with Gleason's name signed to it, and also his own. The note was for $25 and was to run 30 days. He got the money. Gleason says that he knew nothing of the transaction and did not authorize it, so Hart was arrested. Hart is a young newspaper reporter who is well known in Denver and on the Pacific coast.

PAID BY WEIGHT.

Good Templars Have an Avoirdupois Social.

Last evening Colorado Lodge of Good Templars celebrated their first meeting held in the new quarters Odd Fellows' hall, over the postoffice, with an open session. The hall, which is one of the largest and most pleasant in the city, was crowded with members and visitors. The evening's exercises were opened with an interesting literary and musical programme.

The closing part was the feature of the evening and the title of the gathering, "Avoirdupois social," was explained. As each lady had entered the room, her name was registered opposite a number. Each gentleman then drew a number and this showed who his partner at supper would be. The lady was weighed and a profile of one-third of a cent per pound was required to secure the refreshments. After supper various social amusements were enjoyed, until midnight.

This lodge is enjoying quite a boom at present, and new members are being initiated at every meeting. Their quarters in K. of H. hall on Nevada avenue, became too limited, and so they moved into Odd Fellows hall, the meeting night being changed to Saturday.

District Court.

In the first division of the District Court yesterday trial was begun in the injunction suit of the Arcadia Mining company against Spencer Penrose, et al. It is a suit to determine rights between the Morning Star and Abe Lincoln claims, the plaintiff company alleging that the defendants, who are lessees, are working in their territory. Charles J. Hughes and Judge Salmon appear for the plaintiff and Judge Sumner for the defense.

In the second division yesterday the court was busy with the Hanscom divorce case. The court overruled the motion for a new trial, and then began hearing evidence as to alimony. Mrs. Hattie Hanscom was granted a divorce from George Hanscom last fall. She evidence yesterday was as to what property he has and how invested.

"Sinbad or the Maid of Balsora."

Tomorrow evening at the Opera House, the American Extravaganza Company will for the first time present "Sinbad, or the Maid of Balsora." It is the most brilliant of Mr. Henderson's productions. Freshness marks all the setting, and so much that is entirely novel attracts the eye and ear that the performance has almost if not all the interest of a new production. When "Sinbad" was presented at the Chicago Opera House two years ago it ran 128 consecutive nights.

Panoramas, tableaux, gay illusions, fantastic dances, adroit burlesque, dainty and original costumes, spirited music, innocuous mirthful patter, gorgeous blendings of multi-colored lights, brilliant corps de ballet, these are some of the elements and features of the most artistic extravaganza ever presented in this city. Frederick Dangerfield's pictures are simply marvelous. The panorama of the sea voyage, with the creeping canvas of Columbus, the grand ships of the white squadron, and the superb, fleet-flying Paris moving majestically across the stage, is probably the most successful bit of realistic painting yet done by this clever artist.

The most [illegible] feature of the third act, "The Frozen Valley of Diamonds," is a beautiful specimen of the scenic painter's skill, and is not inferior to the best work done on the French stage. The costumes exceed in exquisiteness of design and richness of material anything heretofore seen. The ballet fantastique introduced into the third act is sumptuously colored and diversified. The dance illustrating winter pastimes is unique and highly picturesque.

Fawley Company in "The Senator."

There are few companies that have so varied and excellent a repertoire as the Fawley company, and few that possess so strong an attraction in the way of uniform individual merit. "The Senator" is one of the masterpieces of American drama, and the stage-setting will be no less effective than the acting itself as the entire scenery has been gotten up expressly for the present tour. And at the outset we wish to say that if the theater-goers of our city wish to enjoy some really high class action they will not fail to attend the performance by this favorite company at the opera house on Saturday night, March 14th. The side incidents of the play are numerous and well wrought. The interest never flags in any situation from beginning to end. There are many thrilling situations and highly sensational climaxes in the excellent presentation, the strongest scene being in the first act, between the Senator and the Count Von Strahl. Don't fail to see this; it is an artistic treat, and one that will be long remembered by those who take advantage of the present opportunity to see this excellent company.

Sousa's Band Concert.

John Philip Sousa, the "March King," the famous bandmaster who for years caused the White House to resound with the sweetest strains of music of the United States Marine band, whose compositions are played by all the banjos, guitars and mandolins, and whistled by every man and boy who has a musical ear, will positively appear at the concert of his world's famous organization at the opera house Wednesday afternoon. An organization of fifty men, each one a solo artist, headed by a leader of international renown, who is at the same time a composer of more generally circulated music than any musician of his time, and accompanied by a magnificent soprano and a splendid solo violinist, furnish an ensemble which requires more than ordinary courage to resist. The concert next Wednesday afternoon will undoubtedly test the seating capacity of the house. The following is the programme to be given:

Overture—"Thuringian Festival"....Lassen
Second Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt
Trombone Solo—"Air Varie".....Pryor
Mr. Arthur Pryor.
Suite—"Three Quotations" new.....Sousa
a—"The King of France, with Twenty Thousand men Marched up a Hill and then came down again."
b—"And I, too, was born in Arcadia."
c—"In darkest Africa."
Soprano Solo—"Delight Valse..Luckstone
Miss Myrta French.
a—Caprice, "The Water Sprites" new .....Kunkel
b—"King Cotton" new.....Sousa
Violin Solo—"Zigeuner Weisen".Sarasate
Miss Currie Duke.
Humoresque, "The Band Came Back," new.....Sousa

Scientific Dentistry.

All those desirous of having dental work done at reasonably low prices should call on Dr. Milton, at his low-priced dental office, before going elsewhere. We make no charges for examination, and our work is first-class in every respect; and a written guarantee given with the same. Our prices range as follows: A full set of teeth on rubber plate, $5; a full set of teeth, rubber plate, gold-lined, $15; solid gold crowns on roots, each $5; gold fillings from $1 up; gold and platinum alloy fillings, $1 to $2; silver fillings, 50 cents to $1; cement fillings, 50 cents to $1; teeth extracted, 25 cents. Dental parlors 107 S. Tejon st., Oriel block, up stairs.

Justice Francisco of Manitou yesterday held the preliminary examination of Harry Pyle, charged with the killing of Edward Morris. Pyle's bond was fixed at $20,000. The evidence was substantially that taken before the coroner.

Low's for typewriter supplies.

Having sold my interest in the drug firm of Grebe & Taggart to F. L. Gutmann of Denver, I desire to thank the people of Colorado Springs for their past patronage and bring the new firm will be favored with a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,
S. B. TAGGART.

An interesting collection of curios from the cabinet of an Eastern connoisseur will be shown and offered for sale at Wyman's emporium Monday, containing a number of gems in water colors, copies of Turner, in the National Gallery, London, and other old style colorings, from the brush of an English artist; a rare lot. Some colonial prints and genuine Wedgewood, Willow and Rose patterns for sideboard and dining room decoration; also some Spanish oil paintings from old masters, found in the churches of Old Mexico. Some medals of Napoleon I., army decorations. Call and examine. 5 El Paso Bank Block.

New York Mining Exchange.

New York, March 7.—At a meeting of the directors of the recently organized New York Mining Exchange held today the resignations of Directors James H. Kerr and Edwin A. Beers were tendered and accepted. The board adjourned until Monday when further resignations are expected. An effort will also be made on the day named to settle the differences between the eastern and western members.

Corbett Arrested.

Chicago, March 7.—James J. Corbett, the pugilist, was arrested this morning on a warrant sworn out by Sarah Johnson, a colored woman, who alleges that she was ejected from the Great Northern hotel by the ex-champion when she called with an attachment for money due her for a dress delivered to the present Mrs. Corbett two years ago. At the police station the case was settled by Corbett paying the bill and costs. He claims it was a case of blackmail.

THE LISTENER.

The practical Bismarck is one of the most superstitious men in Germany.

Dr. George Rodney Eden, bishop of Dover, is the youngest prelate in the Church of England. He is 43 years of age.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's full name is Arthur Seymour Sullivan. To avoid the unfortunate combination of initials the second name has been discretly dropped.

The Rev. Dr. T. G. Addison, rector of Christ Episcopal church, Washington, is said to marry more people in the course of a year than any other Washington clergyman.

President Felix Faure always breaks up his dinner parties promptly at 10 o'clock in order to retire early, and for the same reason declines all invitations to dine out.

General Weyler, the new captain general of Cuba, is said to have sprung from that peculiar race, the German Irish, being descended from one of the old Hessian families of Ulster.

Cardinal Perraud, a member of the French academy, one of the cleverest writers among the French clergy, is about to publish a book on music, or, more properly speaking, the relations between music and morality.

Since Lord Glasgow was appointed governor general of New Zealand four years ago he has been shipwrecked once, participated in two railway collisions, been thrown from a horse and tossed by a bull, and is not at all disconcerted.

OUR ADVERTISERS WHAT THEY OFFER.

Bargains for the Coming Week in Every Line.

A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS.

Observation in Business Circles and Other Items of Interest—Increase in Population Means an Increase in All Lines of Business.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather of the past week, the business among the merchants has been comparatively good, this perhaps, is owing to the fact that many of the prominent dry goods and notions stores have been receiving their spring stocks and have attracted the purchasing public. The inducements that are being offered in all lines will always be seen in the advertising columns of The Gazette.

Baker & Co. are calling attention to their excellent line of new ulsters.

Fairley Bros. are right "in it" these days and are disposing of furniture by the wholesale.

Matthew Kennedy is offering for sale some very desirable business properties on Pike's Peak avenue.

W. N. Burgess are making a specialty of the Lowney's chocolate bon bons. They are very good.

Mr. Taggart, of Grebe & Taggart, has sold his interest in that firm to F. L. Gutmann of Denver.

Bennet & Chapman have an attractive home for a business man on Cascade avenue for sale at a low figure and easy terms.

The Wilbur Dry Goods company are carrying an elegant line of dainty lawns, organdies and Swisses. You will enjoy seeing them.

John T. Clough offers to sell tinware as cheap as anybody. His copper and nickel plated tea kettles are almost as cheap as the tin.

Holbrook & Perkins are offering very good inducements in spring suitings. They look as well as tailor-made suits, but considerably cheaper.

Hibbard & Co. are now receiving their spring arrivals, they include a great many fancy and unique novelties, and a large line of dry goods and dress goods.

Henry LeB. Wills & Co. are offering some special bargains in houses and lots in the north part of the city. See their special advertisement on page 8 for particulars.

The Palace Grocery are running their speaks for itself—it is always fresh and the best the market affords. They will always treat you nicely and give you your money's worth.

Weyand Bros. are offering for sale a good paying clothing and gents furnishing store at Cripple Creek, also some residence properties in this city, which they consider great bargains.

Within six weeks The Gazette has added one thousand new subscribers to its list, and is increasing right along. The circulation to-day is 3,500, which means fully ten thousand readers. Advertisers should remember this.

Giddings Bros. during the past few days have an elegant line of high grade black goods, fancy mohairs, black brocade and colored silks, and also a lot of late novelties in dress trimmings and buttons. These lines are all desirable and useful.

Mr. Harry Johnson, of N. O. Johnson & Son, has just returned from New York city, and reports having purchased the largest stock of dry goods, carpets and novelties ever brought to this city by them. We call attention to the advertisement in which they state some of their specialties for this week.

The May Clothing company have received their spring stock of the celebrated Miller and Hopkins patterns of hats. They will be placed on sale tomorrow. The $1.50 suit will continue for a few days longer, and in addition they will also have a $1 hat sale for a few days. Drop in and see what bargains they are offering.

Better Than Mining Stocks.

Mrs. J. B. Mason of Toulon, Ill., a victim of consumption, was referred to Colorado Springs by her physician, Dr. W. T. Hall, in the spring of 1893; she remained here until September without improvement, and was so much discouraged that she decided to return home. Sept. 26 her husband noticed the first advertisement of the Fullerton Consumption Cure, and the plan of treatment appealing to his judgment, as it always does to those who investigate it, the day following the opening of the office Mrs. Mason began treatment; she has since returned to her home in Illinois, and her physician, upon whose advice she came here, says: "Mrs. Mason has made a perfect recovery." Dr. Copestake of Wyoming, Ill., who knew her condition, says he reconsiders Mrs. Mason's cure little short of a miracle."

The next lecture in the University Extension course will be delivered next Monday afternoon, March 9, in room 5 of the High School, by Professor G. A. H. Frager, upon "Classic Views of eDath."

Braun, Clement & Co.'s representative will be pleased to show their line of Carbon Photos to-morrow and Tuesday, at the Consolidated Stationery company, No. 11 South Tejon street.

The Colorado Commercial College will accept a few more pupils to teach bookkeeping, single and double entry, or shorthand and typewriting, either course, $5 per month, day sessions; night class, $3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 103 South Tejon street. Entrance No. 103 East Huerfano street, up-stairs.

If you want a thorough business education go to the Colorado Commercial College; $5 per month. No. 103 South Tejon street. Entrance No. 103 East Huerfano street, up-stairs.

Not to be Trifled With.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Will people never learn that a "cold" is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands of thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are to-day countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected.—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI.

Buffet Parlor Car train for those cities leaves Chicago daily at 10.30 a. m. over Pennsylvania Short Line. Another daily train over this short route departs from Chicago at 8.15 p. m., with through sleeping cars. Ask for particulars. Geo. T. Hull, Traveling Passenger Agent, Denver.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Adams Coal Company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, March 9, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.

CHAS. KNAP, Secy.

THE MAY

New Spring Styles

20 S. Tejon.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

HALLETT & BAKER, Undertakers, No. 7 Cascade avenue.

DR. W. K. SINTON, Dentist, El Paso block.

Dr. V. H. Smith, dentist, has removed his office to 118 East Kiowa street, opposite Hagerman block.

DR. W. FOWLER, Dentist. Rooms in Nichols block, 19 South Tejon street.

J. ALLEN SMITH, Dentist. Office third floor, Bank block.

G. O. Taylor Whiskies, give the debilitated new life.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE TREASURY STOCK Of some of the Leading Cripple Creek Mining Companies, May be had at ground floor prices by applying to

The Cripple Creek Syndicate Investment Company.

Members Colorado Springs Board of Trade Mining Exchange and Chicago Mineral and Mining Board.

Rooms 22 & 23, 1st Nat. Bank Blk Colorado Springs, Colo.

References: First National Bank, El Paso County Bank, The Evening Telegraph.

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING MARCH 9

AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANZA COMP'NY

D. Henderson, Manager.

Presenting by special engagement and for the first (and only) time in Colorado outside of Denver, that most superbly splendid of all the Henderson productions,

SINBAD The Sailor, OR THE Maid of Balsora

With its great cast of 100 people, with of scenery, prodigality of costuming, picturesque stage and marvelously ingenious electric light effects.

THEREABE: Ballets that enchant! Songs that caught! Pictures that please! Girls that bewitch! Dances that charm!

SCENES INCLUDE: The Frozen Valley of Diamonds! The Capital Island! The Port of Balsora! The Palace of Sinbad! The origin of the harp!

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquette.....$2.00 | Balcony.....$1.00
Dress Circle.....$1.50 | Gallery.....50

Reserved seats on sale at Johnson & Curtis' coal office, Opera House Block.

OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday Afternoon, March 11th.

SOUSA'S

PEERLESS CONCERT BAND... FIFTY EMINENT MUSICIANS.

America's March King,

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, Conductor

Brilliant Assisting Artists.

Miss Myrta French, Soprano
Miss Currie Duke, Violinist
Mr. Arthur Prior, Trombone

Concert will begin at 2 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

Reserved Seats on sale at Johnson & Curtis' Coal Office, Opera House Block.

THE COLISEUM

Thursday Evening, March 12.

The Celebrated

Schubert Quartette

OF CHICAGO.

Together With

MISS FRANCES M. HUGHES, HARPIST.

Advanced sale of seats begins Tuesday morning.

Poland's North End Store

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

SPRING HATS—Just received our complete line of Nobby Spring Hats from the best makers in the country. Our extremely low prices which prevailed during the fall season will continue during the spring. This means 25 per cent below any store down town.

Fancy Shirts and Neckwear.

We now have a beautiful line of fancy colored front and all colored shirts as well as the largest assortment of Negligees. Prices range from 50c to $1.50.

Our line of Neckwear surpasses anything in the city for pretty designs and low prices.

Merchant Tailoring.

We are now showing more samples of cloths for spring suitings and pantings than all the tailors in the city combined.

As for Prices, there is no Comparison.

We compare with ready made prices. Suits range from $14.50 to $20.00 for nobby all wool Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds. Pants prices run from $4.50 to $7.00. We guarantee a perfect fit and the best possible workmanship. We have secured one of the best tailors in Colorado to supervise all our work and see that everything that leaves our store is first-class.

131 North Tejon Street, Cor. Bijou St.

POLAND'S.

PEOPLE WHO ...LOOK CLOSELY

At both quality and prices are the ones who will be particularly interested in our Furniture Store. Our goods are the very best quality that money will buy. They are the most artistic. They are made up of the finest grade of Furniture carried in the State of Colorado.

Those are strong statements and we mean them to be strong. The goods are here to be seen, and you are invited to come and see how perfectly they fit the words we use in our advertisements.

We are earnestly, honestly trying to make this the Best Furniture Store in the State.

OTHER CITIES MAY HAVE BIGGER STORES, BUT WE WANT OURS TO BE THE BEST.

Colorado Springs Furniture Company,

108 North Tejon Street.

East End and Boulder Heights

THE LATEST ADDITIONS TO COLORADO SPRINGS.

Lots Offered with Special Inducements

In these most attractive portions of the town. Also in all parts of Colorado Springs and Manitou for business or residence on easiest terms.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS COMP'Y.

ROOM 9, GAZETTE BUILDING.

Special attention is called to the big advertisement of the May Clothing Company on the 9th page.

Commencing Monday, March 2d,

We will offer to the public our new and complete line of

SPRING SUITINGS

in the latest and nobbiest effects. Our line of Children's Novelties is also open for inspection.

[illegible] & [illegible],

First National Bank Block. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mines, Stocks, Investments

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Colorado Springs, March 7.—The market wound up in very good shape with all the higher classed stocks active. Portland is still being watched with a good deal of interest and the selling orders in it appear to be more numerous than buying ones. The result was that the stock declined in price a little, selling at one time as low as $1.37, but gaining a few points before the close. Work was a very lively trader, but was weak in price, selling at from 16 to 15½ and the bulk of it going at the lower figure. Isabella was in very good shape, and sold at from 52½ to 53, the price sagging a very little as time wore on. Union was very strong at from 42⅞ up to 43¾ and appeared to be in much better demand after the sudden rise than before it. There was an active demand for Consolidated, and it was selling in big blocks at better than 17. The silver stocks, Argentum-Juniata and Mollie Gibson, were both on the move. The first named remained firm in price but Mollie lost a cent or two. Mt. Rosa started low, but quickly gained in price and some spirited bidding, one being 14 cents for 100,000 shares or any part left it at 14½ bid and none offered at less than 14⅞. Marion Gold was firm at 1⅝. Hayden at from 6⅝ to 6½, and a good many sales were made in Favorite at 7½ and 8.

Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum Juniata	60½	61	2500
Anaconda	57½	58	2100
Cripple Creek Con	17¼	17½	22500
Favorite	7¾	8¼	12000
Gold and Globe	20	22½	......
Gold Crater	3.50	5.00	......
Golden Fleece	1.51	1.57	2450
Ingham Con	24½	25¾	......
Isabella	52⅞	62½	13200
Stamped Isabella	51	51½	500
Mollie Gibson	56	58½	1600
Pharmacist	13⅝	13⅞	......
Portland	1.38	1.39	9800
Prince Albert	12¼	12¾	......
Rebecca	....	....	......
Rubicon	....	25	......
Specimen	11	12	6500
Union	45¾	45⅞	13200
Work	15⅞	16	7500

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	6¼	6¾	1000
Bob Lee	1¾	2	......
Banner Gold	4½	....	......
Creede and C. C.	5⅞	6	......
C. O. D.	7	7½	......
C. C. Gold Ex.	....	....	......
Currency	....	....	......
Croesus	2⅞	2¾	......
Fanny Rawlings	10	10⅛	12000
Findley	....	....	......
Franklin	1⅝	1½	21000
Good Hope	1¼	2¼	......
Hayden Gold	6⅝	6½	10000
Lillie	6½	7½	......
Matoa	18	19	1000
Marion Gold	1¼	1⅝	7500
Magnet Rock	1⅛	1½	......
Mt. Rosa	14½	14¾	1750
Mobile	4⅜	5	......
New Haven	5	5½	......
Oriole	4¼	4½	4000
Pilgrim Con	....	....	......
Silver Gold	....	....	......
Trachyte	4	4½	1000

Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the call were: A.-J., 2500 at 60½ and 61; Isabella, 13,200 at from 52½ to 53; Stamped I., 500 at 51¼; Union, 12,700 at from 42⅞ to 43¾; Work, 7,500 at from 16 to 16½; Anaconda, 2100 at 57½ and 57⅞; Consolidated, 22,500 at from 17¼ to 17⅞; Portland, 9800 at from $1.37 to $1.40; Specimen, 6500 at from 11 to 12½; Golden F., 2450 at $1.58 and $1.53; Favorite, 12,000 at 7½ and 8; Mollie G., 1700 at from 56½ to 58; Alamo, 1000 at 6⅝; Fanny R., 12,000 at 9¾ and 10; Franklin, 21,000 at 1½ and 1⅝; Marion, 7500 at 1⅝; Matoa, 1000 at 18; Hayden, 10,000 at from 6¾ to 6½; Mt. Rosa, 17,500 at 13½ and 14; New Haven, 7,000 at 5⅛; Oriole, 4000 at 4¼ and 4½; Trachyte, 1000 at 4.

Unlisted Stocks.

Copper Mountain, 3000 at 2½.
Colorado City and M., 2000 at 5⅝ and 5½.
Mt. R. and Battle Mountain, 13,000 at 3¼.
Shannon, 15,000 at 1¼.
Vanity Fair, 4000 at 2½.
Wheel of Fortune, 1500 at 1¼ and 1½.
Silver State, 1000 at 1⅝.
Ben Hur, 3000 at 6 and 6¼.
Grotto, 1000 at 2.
Bankers, 1500 at 17¼.
Jefferson, 2000 at 15½.
Eureka, 4000 at 1.
Gold Standard, 300 at 8⅝.
Buckhorn, 1000 at 6¾.
Mountain Beauty, 4000 at 1½ and 1⅝.
Squaw Mountain Tunnel, 1000 at 5⅝.
Flower of the W., 1000 at 4.
Henrietta, 1000 at 3½.
Chimborazo, 7000 at 1⅝.

WELLS FARGO & BROOKLYN.

Work Being Done on These Victor Properties.

G. P. Greenfield, secretary and treasurer, of the Wells-Fargo Express Gold Mining company, arrived in Victor recently from Colorado Springs, for the purpose of looking after the work of development of that company's properties, which are looking very promising. The company's claims, comprising 31 acres, are favorably located on the southwest slope of Little Bull mountain, where a large amount of development work is now being done. A contract has been let, and the work was started to sink the Walter S. No. 1 and the Walter S. No. 2 claims, belonging to the above-named company, 50 feet. The Wells-Fargo people seem to be moving along in the right way and are putting money into the ground in a judicious and systematic manner that augurs well for the future success of the company and the Little Bull district. All this character of mining work helps Victor and vicinity directly and should be encouraged.

The prospectus of the Wells-Fargo Express Gold Mining company, a very conservative and neat pamphlet, was placed upon our table last evening. The company's headquarters are at Colorado Springs, 54 Bank block.

The Brooklyn Gold Mining company, whose claims are situated between Straub and Nipple mountains, will in a few days begin additional development work. The company owns 20 acres, and recent assays have shown the ground to be well mineralized and likely to produce pay ore at reasonable depth. H. O. D. Macauley is general manager and superintendent of the company.—(The Victor Record.

Current News.

Rumors are going the rounds that both the Mollie and A.-J. companies will soon be paying dividends again.

The lessees on the Oriole company's ground have already started work. They think that they will be able to open up pay ore.

"Doc" C. W. Heston, the original and popular marker of the old Board of Trade, returned from the East yesterday and has taken a position with Mr. M. Kinney.

The Pirate company is patenting yet another claim. This makes five claims which are now being patented by this company. All the claims are in the north end of the Cripple Creek district.

W. C. Edwards returned from Cripple Creek yesterday, where he had been making an examination of the work being done on the Monon company's property. The contract let by the Monon to Brown Jennings for a hundred feet of work is now well under way; the shaft is being retimbered and sinking is progressing at the rate of a foot and a half a day. The shaft is in a solid body of granite of fine appearance, and is [illegible] as to give promise of becoming pay ore at any time.

Doubleday, Hope & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange.

Telephone 209. Opp. Opera House.

CRITIC'S LETTER

Colorado Springs, March 7.—In mining circles here and in Cripple Creek, the one absorbing topic of conversation during the week just ended was Portland. First, it was whether the dividend would be paid or not; then came the day of doubt and suspense and after that a general discussion of the whys and wherefores.

For the sake of being in the swim, and for several other reasons, I am going to say my little piece about Portland, and at the outset wish to record my concurrence with the views expressed in an Evening Telegraph editorial—that the passing of the dividend should not be regarded too seriously, and that it would have been an unwise step on the part of the directors to leave the treasury empty. I think that the directors of the Portland company took a very wise and decidedly business-like step when they decided to pass the March dividend, and their reasons for so doing are so plain that it should only add to the merit of the stock and not deteriorate it.

This matter of the dividend has been greatly over-estimated and over-anticipated. On account of it the stock has been knocked down from 20 to 30 cents in price, whereas the condition of the company's properties and its affairs are in better condition to-day than they were when the stock was selling at $2. I think that the directors are to be congratulated on their conservative action, and for not allowing themselves to be swayed by a wave of public sentiment. The public said, you know, that the Portland company ought to strain every nerve to pay the dividend for the sake of the entire camp, and the directors have been very harshly, and I think unjustly, criticised for not doing so. These directors are more interested in the welfare of the company than any one else, as they own most of the stock; so it may be presumed that they will lend their very best thought and actions for the good of the company, if only for their own interests. As to the outside influences, they, of course, cannot be taken into consideration. The directors are running a business for themselves and the other stockholders and were they to give themselves over to sentimentality they would soon have a good deal more grumbling than is at present the case. As a matter of argument, however, I would remind my readers that the directors of the Portland company are probably as heavily interested in Cripple Creek, outside of the Portland company, as anyone who has mining interests in Cripple Creek at all.

The Portland directors have always been very conservative about making statements of what would or would not be done in the future, so it came somewhat as a surprise when they made the announcement that they saw their way clear to pay 12 dividends of 2 cents during 1896. So conservative are they that a statement of that kind is, to my mind, all that is required. The dividends will be paid; i. e., the one that was missed this month will be made up for by extra ores in the future and that verifies the statement that the properties were never in better condition than they are to-day.

As to what influence the non-payment of the dividend will have on the outside, I am not prepared to state in anything like a definite manner, but I should place its baneful character within very narrow limits. The press, the company and the brokers should see to it that the matter is placed before the public in a concise and unvarnished form so that there is little misconception about the matter. If then any portion of the public chooses to think badly of the camp on account of this practically small matter, let that portion act accordingly—and get left.

I have unlimited faith in the great future of the Portland company and think that it will always be one of the very great ones in the Cripple Creek district. They have already vast quantities of ore opened up and it is only the lack of adequate machinery which prevents it being gotten out and shipped. Thus far the company's property has only been prospected in a small way, the deepest shaft was less than 500 feet and the one now being put down will go four times that distance. The ore body gets richer and larger also, I understand, as depth is added; a number of veins have been opened up and several others are known of that have not yet been developed. The heavy expense in connection with permanent equipment is one that will not occur again for a period of 10 years and it is such things as these that is absorbing the money instead of the dividends. Placing a market value on the stock of $1.50 per share, we find that a 2-cent dividend represents 16 per cent per annum, or 1 1-3 per cent for one month. The actual outlay (I cannot call it loss) then, to the stockholders this month is 1 1-3 per cent, and I feel sure that the return will show that amount multiplied several times.

Since the rumors began to fly around and since the public began to talk about the probability of there being no Portland dividend, it (the public) has also been saying unkind things about the company's management. When the public does not get its dividends or thinks it is not going to get them, or, in other words, when the public loses money or thinks it is not going to make so much as it had anticipated, it is apt to do this kind of thing. The public is nothing if it is not a kicker, but sometimes it is justifiable if it is ruddy, vigorous, and sometimes this same kicking does a good deal of good. The public is not so backward in expressing its opinions as an individual, and in unity there is strength.

What has struck me as being the most sensible kick against the management of the company was that directed against the princely salaries being paid to the officers. Of course it was rather unkind to bring the subject up just because there was a rumor that no dividend was going to be paid, but, as I said before, that is just the time when the public will kick, and it is just the time when the weak spots stand out most prominently to be easily fastened on to. The public could stand about $56,000 per annum in salaries so long as it got its 2 cents per share per month, but when there was a rumor that a dividend was to be passed, and possibly two or three, then the fat was in the fire.

I understand that of the [illegible] and some odd dollars paid in salaries during 1895, Messrs. Burns, Doyle and Harnan received $10,000 apiece, and are, I presume, working for the same remuneration this year. I appreciate the fact that the Portland is a big company and that it takes, or should take, all of one man's or perhaps two or three men's time to look after its affairs, and it is probable that the public would not kick so much about paying its general manager $10,000 per annum were he a thoroughly competent and experienced mining man. But the public says, and I agree with the public, that the present general manager is not a thoroughly competent and experienced mining man and that one with these qualifications could be secured for a much less sum than $10,000 per annum. Mr. Burns, viewed from a critical standpoint, can be said to have had but a very small experience in matters pertaining to the mining industry. I doubt not that he has shown a wonderful aptitude for the business, but it stands to reason that he cannot have the knowledge of a man who has made it a life study and who is the kind of man who should be managing such a big mine as the Portland.

As I said before, the Portland is a big company; it has big mines and it takes a vast amount of experience to handle a big mine in the right way. There are probably very few in this city who fully appreciate what an intricate thing a big mine is, how much depends upon details, experience and knowledge, and how dire may be the results if the knowledge and the experience are lacking. The fearful Anna Lee disaster is an example of what can happen which, by the by, I do not claim that Mr. Burns or any of his associates is responsible for, though it is clear that "someone had blundered." This disaster not only cost the lives of eight good men and brought sadness into many a cheerful home, but from the financial point of view, the point of view which I am taking in particular, it will cost the company a good round sum one way and another.

When we look around and view the methods of other prominent mining men who are well known to us, Mr. Burns's action, that of assuming the management of the Portland company, strikes us as being more peculiar than ever. Take Mr. Hagerman with the Mollie Gibson and the Isabella, Mr. R. J. Bolles with the Argentum-Juniata, Mr. Moffat with the Victor and the Anaconda, and Mr. Irving Howbert with the Anchoria-Leland. They all are men of good knowledge in mining matters and equally practical with Mr. Burns's, but did they attempt to manage any of the properties? Did they not see that it was more profitable to buy the experience of others, and do so? and has it not paid them accordingly? Although all of these gentlemen probably own as large a majority of the stock in the different companies with which they are so prominently connected as Mr. Burns does in the Portland company, I have yet to hear of them and the others with whom they are closely associated, receiving anything like $10,000 per annum for their services.

I know from experience that comparisons are odious, but for all that I'm going to make some. I will refer to the same companies that I have already mentioned because they illustrate my case well and are the best known in this community. Let us start off with the Mollie Gibson then. Here is a great big mine with considerable depth and large development. It has shipped thousands of tons of ore containing thousands of tons of silver and has a large flow of water to cope with. The dividends paid by the company amount to over $4,000,000 and yet the salaries are less than $[illegible] per annum and were less than that when the company was dividing $1,500,000 among the stockholders every year.

The Argentum-Juniata is another big silver mine with very much the same developments in progress and a large flow of water to cope with. The salaries last year were less than $15,000.

The Anchoria-Leland company is operating largely in Cripple Creek. There is a lot of work in connection with it, but the salaries are considerably less than $5,000 per annum and I am informed that they are not expected ever to go much higher than that.

The Isabella company is another big Cripple Creek undertaking and has reached the dividend-paying stage, but though, and perhaps because, it is managed as well as any company in Cripple Creek, its salaries last year amounted to only $3,000.

I have heard it said lately that a good deal that was said against the officers of the Portland company emanated from those who had a personal grudge against them or who were jealous of their success. I trust that neither they nor the public will think the same about my remarks. What I had to say about their paying the dividend and what I have just said with regard to high salaries were both entirely in a spirit of fairness. I did not say that I considered their action right about passing the dividend to pat them on the back, but to try and place their action in a true light before the public, and with regard to the salaries I want to draw their attention to the fact that the public, among whom are some good-sized stockholders and many small ones, think they are drawing too much.

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Mr. W. H. Brevoort was in the city yesterday. He has been up to camp and in Pueblo on an important mining deal. Mr. Brevoort is the vice president of the Ramsay C. Bogy Investment company of Denver.

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Mines, Stocks, Investments

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

Colorado Springs, March 7.—The closing call for the week on the Board of Trade resulted in the sale of 33,900 shares of stock. Isabella was strong, selling 3700 shares at around 53. The stamped stock was about a cent lower and had 1000 sales. Portland dropped a little with 4000 sales, $1.38 being asked at the close with only $1.35 bid. Union was strong and active at around 45½, with 2500 sales. The most active listed stock was Golden Age, which sold to the extent of 15,000 sales. It was weak, selling as low as 1¾. There was no heavy trading among the prospects. The only unlisted stocks sold were 1500 Quartette at $2.50 per 1000, and 750 Empress at $6.50 per 100.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	65	65½	......
Anchoria-Leland	....	2.75	......
Argentum-Juniata	59	61	......
Bangkok	....	....	......
Bankers	17¼	17⅜	......
Blue Bird	....	....	......
Cripple Creek Con	17¼	17½	......
Elkton	88	90	......
Enterprise	....	....	......
Gold Crater	....	6.00	......
Gold and Globe	21	....	......
Golden Fleece	1.50	1.60	......
Gold King	46	51	......
Garfield Grouse	5⅞	6	......
Isabella	53	53⅛	3700
Isabella Stamped	52	52½	1000
Ingham Con	....	....	......
Jefferson	18⅞	19½	......
Mollie Gibson	56	....	......
Matoa	18	21	......
Nugget	....	....	......
Orphan Bell	10¾	13	......
Portland	1.35	1.38	4000
Pharmacist	10⅞	11	......
Rebecca	....	....	......
Theresa Gold	8½	10	......
Union	45½	45⅝	2500
Work	10⅛	10¼	2000

Prospective Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	6¼	6¾	500
Acacia	7¾	10	......
Ajax	8	....	......
Blue Bell	....	10	......
Ben Hur	....	6½	......
Buckhorn	6¼	6¾	4000
C. C. and Manitou	3⅛	3⅜	......
Currency	....	....	......
Creede and C. C.	5½	5⅞	......
Des Moines	....	....	......
Dante	....	11	......
Fannie Rawlings	9⅞	10¼	......
Flower of the West	4	4⅝	......
Golden Age	1¾	1⅞	15000
Gould	9½	12	......
Humboldt	2⅞	4¼	......
Ida May	....	....	......
Ironclad	....	7¼	......
Ivanhoe	6	7	......
Jack Pot	5¼	....	......
Keystone	5	7½	......
Mt. Rosa	....	....	......
Monarch	....	....	......
Mutual	5⅞	7	1000
Ophir	9	10	......
Pappoose	6½	6¾	1000
Princess	8	....	......
Ramona	....	....	......
Reno	4	6	......
Sacremento	....	....	......
Temomj	....	....	......

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Aola	....	....	......
Anchor	....	....	......
Atequa Savage	....	....	......
American Con	....	....	......
Atlantic and Pacific	9¼	....	......
Alton	....	8	......
Beatrice Tunnel	....	....	......
Banner	4⅞	5	......
Bob Lee	....	....	......
Bonanza King	4	4½	......
Boston and Colo	1½	1¾	......
Bonita Gold	....	1	......
Columbine	3	3¼	......
Copper Mountain	1⅞	2⅛	......
Champagne	1½	1⅝	......
C. K. and N.	000	1⅜	......
Crescent	(65	(67	2000
Deld	....	....	......
Emma Almee	....	6¼	......
El Dorado	....	....	......
Empire	1⅝	2	2000
Eureka	1	....	2500
Findley	3	....	......
Franklin	1½	3	......
Golden Eagle	3	4	......
Golden Treasure	1	1¼	......
Henrietta	2	2¼	1000
Hercules	2½	3⅞	......
Hayden Gold	6½	....	1500
Kaffirs	....	4	......
Lottie Gibson	2	2⅝	......
Magna Charta	2½	3	......
Montevideo	000	1	......
Maggie Reeves	1	....	2000
Niagara	....	4	......
National M. and T.	....	....	......
Park View	1⅞	2⅝	......
Rattler	....	....	......
Republic	2	....	......
Ruth D	....	....	......
Red Bird	1⅜	1⅝	5000
Stockholm	....	1	......
Silver State	1⅝	....	......
Star of the West	1¼	1⅝	......
St. L. and C. C. T.	1⅞	2	......
Security	(68)	(69)	......
Squaw Mountain	6⅜	6⅝	......
Sedan Gold	1⅝	1⅞	......
T. P. T.	2⅜	2⅞	3000
Trachyte	4	5	......
Uncle Sam	3⅛	3½	4000
Vanity Fair	....	3⅝	......
Virginia M.	....	....	......
Wheel of Fortune	1⅜	....	......
Woman's Gold	2	2½	5000
Western Union	....	3	......

MANCHESTER.

A New El Paso County Town in North Cripple Creek District.

The mining excitement at West Creek taken in connection with the well-known richness of Cripple Creek has naturally turned the attention of some prospectors to the country lying between these two. It is altogether improbable that ore should be found in northwestern and southwestern El Paso county without valuable deposits existing in the intermediate region. It was this self-evident truth which led a small number of men to establish themselves in one of the most promising localities in the upper valleys of West Creek. The showing made by these pioneers was such that others were attracted, and now a little town is fairly launched and daily receiving new accretions.

To be exact, the town of Manchester, the youngest member of the El Paso family, is located on Little West Creek, eight miles north of Divide station on the Midland. There are at present about 50 people there, that is to say, that number have signed a petition for a new postoffice, but the census has to be taken pretty frequently in such towns. Manchester has six houses and three more building. Those completed include a lodging house which is a two-story building, two restaurants and an office building for the town company.

The officers of the company are: President, W. C. Keeline; vice president, W. P. Gardiner; secretary, L. Hiner; treasurer, W. A. Gardiner. Directors, W. P. Gardiner, W. A. Gardiner, L. W. Sutter, F. M. Welch, F. A. Yount, Stephen Welch, Lafayette Hiner.

Mr. Keeline is a resident of Council Bluffs, Ia., and was for a time president of the National Butchers' Union.

A daily stage has been established between Divide and Manchester by Mr. F. A. Yount.

There are a number of prospects in the vicinity of Manchester which are showing well for the amount of work that has been done. Mr. Yount is the owner of the Rufus G., which is located close to the town, on the east. Assays at a depth of four feet gave values in gold of $12 to the ton, which were increased to $14 at 6 feet. Some very favorable extended ... had ... this claim.

The Tenderfoot, west of town, has a shaft 100 feet deep, and is owned by Mr. Keeline. Assays as high as $10 have been received.

Manchester is about ten miles from Pemberton and eight miles from the town of West Creek. It has a plentiful supply of timber and water, and its prospects are not surpassed by any in the North Cripple Creek district.

The Leadville of To-day.

To the Editor of The Gazette.

As an old Gazette correspondent from Leadville, I may perhaps be permitted to tell how delighted I was, upon a recent visit to that camp of camps after a sometime absence, to find that the same old fires of faith, self-reliance, enthusiasm and irresistible push that characterized its lusty infancy and vigorous childhood, was still dominant in its sturdy manhood, and still leading to results sometimes amazing and in the aggregate truly astonishing. There is a certain personal gratification in knowing that one is not a false prophet but a far greater pleasure in realizing that the half had never been told. Doubtless many of my old-time predictions concerning the progress and future greatness of the camp, including the advent of Breece hill as a great center of mining activity and production, seemed but the outburst of an unreasoning enthusiasm; but if a single forecast has proven faulty I am blind to results. Pardon me, then, if I venture further to predict that the time is not far distant when fresh disclosures of Leadville's reserved riches will prove fully as astonishing as anything in the past. Only the back door to Breece hill has thus far been opened. The great central ore bodies, located between the porphyries, and the perhaps greater bodies of the lower contact chutes, still lie unmolested. The waiting mysteries of Little Ellen hill will soon have solution. The deep trending ore troughs to the north of Big Evans gulch are just being entered upon, while the wealth of ore to the west of Carbonate hill will add scores of millions to the product of the next decade.

The outlying districts will yet reveal many new phases of formation and ore deposition. There is much that is still mysterious in Carbonate and Iron hills. Outside the trend of known ore chutes there are many unexplored tracts whose formation at depth is still conjectural. There is yet a wide border for expansion. The existence of ore under the city was simply speculative for many years; it is now a rich reality. Who shall mark the border line to the southward and westward? There is yet no known limit of expansion. Indeed, so broad is the field of possible value that scores of years must elapse before the preliminary work of examination can possibly be completed. The more experienced mining men of Leadville fully understand this fact; hence their absolute faith in the permanency of Leadville's output.

The Leadville man of to-day has an air of laudable pride in the past and perfect satisfaction with the present. True, he would prefer the ratio of 16 to 1, but is doing so well without it, that he feels thankful for what he has. But his satisfaction does not lead to inactivity. His unbounded faith in the future impels him to bolder and bolder ventures which in turn justify his confidence by their splendid results. This is what has made Leadville the first of mining camps. Leadville is truly a self-made camp. But for the brave efforts of its own citizens after the great slump of 1880 its progress would have been greatly retarded for many years. No wonder the citizen of Leadville feels proud of his record. He deserves the respect and good will of all Colorado. Instead of retiring with his silvery milk and golden butter to some quiet nook beside still waters in the distant East, or building his castle on the Hudson, wherein to spend a useless and selfish life, he feeds the thousands at his door through his investments at home and adds by his enterprise to the general prosperity of his State. Next in honor to him are those citizens of Colorado who have used their Leadville spoils to promote great enterprises and aid to the prosperity of their own localities. Can Denver and Colorado Springs ever fully pay their debt of gratitude to these public-spirited men who have so lavishly contributed to their upbuilding? And let them not forget that Leadville should come in for grateful remembrance, because the carbonate camp made these blessings possible. While embracing their new love of a golden Cripple let them not wholly cast off the old carbonate love whose memory they should tenderly cherish while life doth last.

J. L. LOOMIS.

EASTERN MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, March 7.—Money on call nominally 3@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@4.87¼ for 60 days and $4.88@4.88¼ for demand. Posted rates $4.87½@4.89; commercial bills, $4.86@4.86½. Bar silver 68⅝; Mexican dollars 54@55½. Governments bonds strong; State bonds dull; railroad bonds lower. Silver at the board was neglected.

The transactions in stocks at the board to-day were only 121,500 shares. Denver and Rio Grande preferred fell 2¼ to 47⅝ on light ... Speculation closed quiet and firm in tone. Net changes show gains of ⅛@1¼ per cent. Sugar lost ⅝; Delaware and Hudson ½, Pacific Mail ⅝, Lead 1, Cotton Seed Oil 2¼ and Cotton Seed Oil preferred 2.

Bonds were dull and lower. The sales aggregated $...,000.

CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, March 7.—The weakness which came over wheat just before the close yesterday continued to-day. It was the pressure of long wheat and the absence of anything but an unimportant and insignificant "short" interest that worked the demoralization.

Corn suffered from the weakness of wheat and from larger receipts than expected, 537 cars. There was a fair trade, which was mainly of a local character, but the attention of operators was diverted by the greater activity in wheat.

CLOSING PRICES.

Wheat—63½, May 65⅛@65¼, July 65⅞.
Corn—March 28⅝, May 29⅞@30, July 31.
Oats—May 20⅛, July 21, Sept. 21½@21¾.
Pork—May $9.95, July $10.15.
Lard—May $5.40, July $5.62½.
Ribs—May $4.77½, July $4.95.

Union Stockyards, Ill., March 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 700. Good to choice steers, $3.90@4.25; medium steers, $3.65@3.85; common steers, $3.30@3.60; feeders, $3.40@3.65; stockers, $2.75@3.50; bulls, choice to extra, $3.00@3.50; calves, common to good, $2.75@5.00; Texas fed steers, $3.10@4.10; Texas fed bulls, oxen and cows, $2.35@3.25. Other prices unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000. Heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.90@4.10; common to choice mixed, $3.90@4.12½; choice assorted, $4.10@4.17½; light, $3.95@4.20; pigs, $3.10@4.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,000. Inferior to choice, $2.60@3.65; lambs, $3.50@4.70.

Messrs. Russell Prentiss and R. Harding Leber have formed a partnership in the mining business. The firm name will be Russell Prentiss & Co.

Mining properties bought for syndicates and individuals; management of properties a specialty.

GERALD M. KING,
P. O. Box 701, Cripple Creek.

She Knew About Lincoln.

"I don't think you ought to have to go to school this morning," said the little North Side girl. "It's Lincoln's birthday."

"What do you know about Lincoln, sis?" retorted her brother Tommy, with lofty scorn.

"I know all about him."

"Well, who is he?"

"He's the man that's standin up in the park." Chicago Tribune.

No Advantage to Him.

"If I were only a woman," he sighed.

"What would you do if you were?" asked his companion.

"I'd go on the stage."

"Why can't you do that anyway?"

"There's no opportunity. As a man, my scandals are of absolutely no value to me, but it would be different if I were a woman." Chicago Post.

He Was Apprehensive.

"Hiram," said Mrs. Corntossel, "which kind o' money do you favor."

"Well, 'Mandy," replied the old gentleman, "ter tell ye the truth I kinder hate ter express any opinion. I've seen a lot o' fellers sit down an worry 'bout makin a ch'ice, an the fus' thing they knew they didn' hev none of neither kind." Washington Star.

A Steady Income.

"It is a wonder to me," said the visiting stranger, "that you don't have these streets repaired. They are simply horrible."

"Friend," answered the village mayor, "them streets is our chief source of income. Didn't you know that the town has got a antiprofanity ordinance?" Cincinnati Enquirer.

Satisfactory.

Upon the tombstone of a man who was killed in a boiler explosion in Georgia is a solitary line:

"He was blowed up."

That must be a great consolation to his surviving relatives, for the statement leaves no doubt as to which way he went. Atlanta Constitution.

Quaker Effects.

Roundleigh Say, waiter, what's the trouble with this wine? It hasn't a bit of fizz.

Waiter It has been stored several weeks in Philadelphia, sir. New York World.

Of Little Importance.

"What is it?" asked the sultan.

"Oh, it's only another ultimatum," replied his private secretary.

"Well, number it 426 and file it away with the others." Chicago Post.

At the Breakfast Table.

Freddie Bumso Papa, do you buy sausages by the yard?

Bumso No, my boy, by the pound.

Freddie How close by? Philadelphia Call.

G. O. Taylor whiskies are wholesome.

H. L. FAGIN. RICHARD CLOUGH.
H. L. FAGIN & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Money loaned on approved securities. Stocks carried on margins.
Members of Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.
Weekly Market Letter Free upon Application.
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Member the Colorado Springs and Denver Mining Exchange.
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Room 49, Bank Blk.
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E. S. COHEN,
Mining Stock Broker.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
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BROKER.
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Member Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.
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MITCHELL & McCALL,
MINING STOCK BROKERS.
Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange and the Gold Exchange at Cripple Creek. Approved Stocks Carried on Margin.
Telephone 140. P. O. Box 77. 15 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo

JOHN G. MORGAN BROKERAGE CO
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NO. 7 SOUTH TEJON STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain & Provisions. Mining Stocks a Specialty.
Private wires to New York and Chicago.
Denver Office 1015 Seventeenth Street, Cooper Building.
STATE WARRANTS BOUGHT. TELEPHONE 132.

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Telephone 282. P. O. Box 201.
ROOMS 25 & 26, HAGERMAN BLOCK.
EDWIN ARKELL & CO.,
Brokers and Promoters in Mines and Mining Stocks
Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Transfer Offices: Defender and Ernestine Gold Mining Companies

FREYSCHLAG & CO.,
MINING STOCK BROKERS.
Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.
Reliable information concerning mines and mining stocks furnished free.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE 270.
Post Office Box 563. Room 12, Hagerman Block.

CALL ON, WRITE OR TELEPHONE
JOHN S. LENTZ,
Mining Investment Broker.
Member Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.
12 HAGERMAN BUILDING. TELEPHONE 279. P. O. BOX 755.
And get some valuable information concerning Cripple Creek Mining Stocks.

Seven claims near Lincoln Mine for sale A Bargain.
Bargains....
Prospect on Squaw Mountain.
Two claims near Gillett.
Seven-room house, close in.
Fine corner in north end.
Eight lots in West Colorado Springs.
WORTMAN & REYNOLDS,
Room 12, El Paso Bank Block.

N. H. PARTRIDGE. W. B. STOBER
PARTRIDGE & STOBER
Mines and Mining Stocks
MEMBERS OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING EXCHANGE.
References: M. Bolles & Co., Boston, Adams, Kellogg & Mason, New York, El Paso County Bank.
ROOM 41 BANK BLOCK. P. O. BOX 827

J. L. CHURCHILL
Mining Stock & Real Estate Broker.
Member Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.
One of the oldest Brokers in the city. Correspondence from a distance solicited promptly answered.

C. A. C. HUGHES,
Mining Stock Broker.
Member of Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.
On request reliable information free on all CRIPPLE CREEK MINING STOCKS. Latest stock quotations mailed at any time. Best of commercial references.
Telephone 301. Office, 27 Midland Block. Colorado Springs, Colo

REFERENCES, By Permission.
WACO, TEXAS.
First National Bank.
Farmers and Merchants National Bank.
Citizens National Bank.
Provident National Bank.
STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS.
First National Bank.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Southwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.

C. W. MOUNT. GEO. MOTZ.
Mount & Motz,
BROKERS.
Real Estate, Mines & Mining Stocks
Telephone 257. 104 Pike's Peak Ave.
If you want a bargain, see us.

MORT PARSONS,
Real Estate and Mining Investments
MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AND MINING EXCHANGE.
114 East Pike's Peak Avenue. (Front Office.)

Three Gold Medals and Twelve first-class premiums Awarded for Artistic Photography.
ALFRED FREEMAN,
Artist in Portrait and Landscape Photography.
Dealer in Hand Cameras and Supplies. Also fine finishing for amateurs and the trade. Ground Floor Studio, Cor. Tejon and Kiowa.

If you wish to invest in Mines or Mining Stocks apply to
G. F. G. WILDES,
MINING STOCK BROKER,
Office: No. 112 Pike's Peak Avenue.
Member of the Board of Trade Exchange.
The best references given in London, New York or Colorado Springs.

JOHNSON & CURTIS,
COAL ALL KINDS WOOD
Telephone 91
Office, 18 N. Tejon St. Yards, Cor. Cucharras & Corona.
The place to buy. If you are a cash buyer, call on us. Best value and quality always guaranteed.
CUT PRICES ON ALL COAL

1879 Edward Ferris 104 PIKE'S PEAK AVE. Old Established Loan & Investment Co 1896
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
A Fine Business Property
ON TEJON STREET.
A First-class Business Property
ON PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.
A most desirable corner on Cascade, 125x190, five minutes from business center. Splendid location for hotel.
MINES AND MINING STOCK.
We are Members of Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.
MAKE A SPECIALTY OF CRIPPLE CREEK STOCKS.
If you want to buy or sell we solicit your orders.
No. 104 Pike's Peak Ave., back room.
EDWARD FERRIS. CLARK H. SMITH.
1879 EDWARD FERRIS 104 Pike's Peak. 1896

A BARGAIN IN A
Nevada Ave. Home.
An 8-room modern house in 1400 block North Nevada ave. Hot water, heat, full lot. Will make some one a very desirable home. Price $4700.
VERNER Z. REED & CO.,
Real Estate, Mines, Loans & Insurance.
28 S. Tejon St. Telephone 207.

HIGH PARK...
A townsite has been platted in this new mining district eight miles southwest of Cripple Creek.
Application for lots can be made to
T. P. Rigney,
U. S. Dep. Min. Surveyor,
Cripple Creek.
OR
Doubleday, Rope & Co.
Tejon St., Colorado Springs.
Warranty Deeds will be delivered for all lots sold.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Mining Broker.
Mining Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Member Consolidated Mining Ex.
Telephone 28.

H. I. REID,
Member American Soc. C'n Eng'rs.
CIVIL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER.
... Building.

DELOS DURKEE
American Society C'n Eng'rs.
County Surveyor. ...

Experienced travelers
say they know they're on the Burlington the moment they strike it. It is so smooth so easy so delightfully free from jolts and jars and sudden starts and stops.
Another proof of the truth of what we say to bring home to you every week in the year that for right down solid comfort the Burlington has no real competitor among the railroads of the West.
Omaha, Peoria, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City and St. Louis are only a few of the points to which it will pay you to take the Burlington.
Tickets and full information on application to the local ticket agent or by addressing
G. W. VALLERY, General Agent Denver.
Burlington Route

EL PASO LAUNDRY CO.,
G. W. Woodward, Mgr.
Special Attention Given to Ladies' Waists. Strictly Hand Work. Call and be convinced.
131 NORTH TEJON STREET.

Bond Sale Notice.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 18, 1896.

Sealed bids will be received for Colorado Springs Gold Water Construction Bonds to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars ($170,000), due in fifteen (15) years, optional after ten (10) years, bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, said bonds to be dated March 1st, 1896; bids to be in the hands of the City Clerk by seven o'clock p. m., Monday, March 16, 1896. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids to be asked for as follows:

First—For the whole amount, to be paid for as soon as the bonds can be prepared and delivered.

Second For one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), to be paid for as soon as the bonds can be prepared and delivered; thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) to be paid for in six months from date of bonds; thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) to be paid for in one year from date of bonds.

All bonds to be delivered when paid for.

CHAS. E. SMITH,
City Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fuente Coal Company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, March 9, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.

CHAS. KNAP, Sec'y.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Coahuila & Durango Development Company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, March 9, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.

CHAS. KNAP, Sec'y.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the P. O. S. of A. Building, Loan and Investment association of Colorado Springs, Colo., will be held at the office of the secretary of said association, No. 17 East Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, March 21, 1896, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

I. H. THEDINGA,
Secretary.

Dated Colorado Springs, Feb. 21, 1896.

Notice to Stockholders of the Jefferson Mining Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Jefferson Mining Company will be held in Cripple Creek at the office of the Mechem Investment Co., March 21, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The officers of the company are preparing a statement of the condition of the company receipts and expenditures, and such information as will be of interest to send to the stockholders before the meeting. The addresses of many stockholders are unknown to the secretary, and those who have not given their address to the company are requested to send it to the office of the company, 306 Mining Exchange Building, Denver, in time to receive notice of meeting.

GEO. R. MECHEM,
President.

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THE GAZETTE.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the Colorado College Weather Bureau. Observations recorded in local time:

March 6, 6 p. m., to March 7, 6 p. m.	
Temperature at 6 a. m.	26
Temperature at 12 m.	37
Temperature at 6 p. m.	38
Maximum temperature	43
Minimum temperature	14
Mean temperature	31
Max. barometric pressure, inches	24.01
Min. barometric pressure, inches	23.88
Mean velocity of wind, per hour	13
Max. velocity of wind, per hour	41
Relative humidity at 6 a. m.	57
Relative humidity at 12 m.	60
Relative humidity at 6 p. m.	48
Mean relative humidity	61
Mean dew point	22
Precipitation in inches	0

Weather Indications.

Washington, March 7.—For Sunday—Fair; warmer in western portion; winds becoming southerly.

Baker & Co. received a fresh shipment of Gunther's Chicago candies, 75 cents per pound.

Baker & Co. are selling a larger size English brush, genuine bristle, for $1.00; usual price $1.50.

The well-known Schuberts of Chicago will appear in the Lyceum course at the Coliseum next Thursday evening.

Friends will hold meeting for divine worship at the Kindergarten building, on the College reservation, at 11 a. m.

Two prominent Pittsburg capitalists, D. L. Gillespie and J. G. Bennett, are in the city looking up mining investments.

An adverse suit filed yesterday is entitled Robert McLean vs. Frank M. Kurie, and is the Ottawa adversing the Oreonaga.

The regular business meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Christian church will be held at 4 p. m. to-day in the lecture room of the church.

The old, reliable Schuberts of Chicago will appear in this city this week. It is unnecessary to add that they will be greeted with a crowded house.

Judge F. R. Tiffany, wife and daughter, of Omaha, Neb., have arrived in the city. Mr. Tiffany was district judge in Nebraska and expects to open up a law office here.

The Schubert Quartette of Chicago, assisted by Miss Hughes, the celebrated harpist, are booked for the Lyceum this week. Advance sale of seats Tuesday morning at the box office.

Ms. M. F. Taylor of Denver and Charles S. Thomas were in the city yesterday representing their clients in the Hanscom divorce proceedings.

Mr. E. Barnett, manager of the Antlers, who has been confined to his room for the past few weeks with illness, is reported very much better.

Sheriff Boynton has addressed a letter to the county commissioners setting forth the need for more room at the county jail. He suggests that the two unused rooms in the upper part be fitted up with cages.

Well McLarty was killed at Ouray, Colo., on Friday while at work in the electric light plant. He was formerly head electrician at the rapid transit power house in this city. He will be buried in Denver.

A stated session of the Ramona Chapter, No. 9, O. E. S., will be held Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The members are urged to be present as something of interest will be presented. Visiting members will receive a cordial welcome.

All members of Myrtle Lodge, No. 24, K. of P., are requested to meet at the hall this evening at 7 o'clock sharp for the purpose of attending divine services at the M. E. church. Rev. C. A. Crane delivers a sermon on "Pythianism."

The coachmen of the city give their annual ball on the night of March 17, which is St. Patrick's Day, and the committee in charge state that they propose to make it a pleasant affair for all who attend. It will be given in Durkee hall.

Special Officer Frank Hughes' contract has expired and there is now no watchman in the north end of the city. There will be three new policemen on after the new council gets to work so that he will perhaps not make another contract.

Pike's Peak Division No. 10, Uniform Ranks Knights of Pythias, are requested to meet at the armory at 7 o'clock p. m. sharp in full dress uniform, to accompany Myrtle Lodge to the First M. E. church to attend divine service, conducted by Rev. and Brother C. A. Crane.

A suit for divorce was filed yesterday in the County Court by Maggie Roseman from Michael Roseman. Cruelty is alleged. Plaintiff asks the care of their children and alamony of $25 a month pending the hearing of the case; also possession of their home in this city until the suit is decided. Vannatta and Cunningham are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

Colorado Springs had a most decidedly busy and metropolitan look yesterday afternoon and evening. After the wind went down in the afternoon the sun came out bright and the people flocked onto the streets. In the evening the stores were lighted and the people fairly swarmed through the streets doing business on the way to the theater. It was a bright and attractive scene.

Maj. Otis Remick received some letters yesterday regarding insurance matters in this State that are of great interest. From the compilations for the year just past it is learned that Colorado has the largest amount of insurance in old line companies of any State in the Union excepting Massachusetts. The Northwestern company of Milwaukee has the largest amount of insurance in this State of any life company doing business, the risks it carries amounting to $8,492,620. It received in premiums in this State $275,766.85 last year.

Fancy Dress Party.

The Freshmen and Sophomores of the College had a fancy dress party at the home of President Slocum Friday night. The party was given by the Freshmen in fulfillment of a promise they made that if their speaker ranked higher at the contest than did the Sophomores', they would give them a party. The house was prettily decorated in the colors of the two classes, green and white for the Freshmen and old rose for the Sophomores. Ices, also bricked in the colors, were served, and later in the evening followed Manitou ginger and toasts. Altogether the party was one of the pleasantest of the College events of the winter.

Bartlett of the Freshmen was toastmaster and toasts were responded to by Holt, Thompson, Miss Gandy, Packard for the Sophomores, James Frick for the Freshmen and President Slocum for the College.

Mr. Sam Baer who has been in Pueblo for the past two weeks, has had wonderful success in placing the U. S. Cigar. Mr. Baer also closed a deal with a large Denver house and it is needless to say that Denver will soon fall in line with the rest.

Notice the latest in designs ... glass and leather belts, etc., selected while in New York two weeks ago.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

We have some customers for some choice residence lots; improved or unimproved: Mount & Mott, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

Send us a list of your property if you want to sell it. Mount & Mott, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

If you want to buy or sell property see Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

A snap, patented claim on Grouse mountain, $1000. Call and see us. Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

W. F. Hunt has sold to A. B. Currie a nice building lot on East Huerfano near Prospect st., for $200.

Miss F. L. Thomas, 128 E. Pike's Peak ave., has just returned from New York, accompanied by her sister, where she has been spending several weeks selecting spring millinery.

I have a snap in real estate; one of the best investments ever offered. Call and see me. E. S. Cohen, 4 S. Tejon st.

Idle Money.

If your money is idle, or bringing only a little interest, examine the security offered by the Assurance Savings and Loan Association, 109 E. Kiowa st. Loans restricted to conservative first liens on improved real estate. Nothing safer.

The Braun, Clement & Co. line of carbon reproductions are the finest in this country. Do not miss the opportunity offered to examine them at the Consolidated Stationery company's; 9th and 10th only.

Choice variety of cut flowers, roses, carnations, violets, etc.; mushrooms fresh from the beds every day; at Ivywild greenhouses.

Carruthers & Stratton are making a drive in second-hand wheels for the coming week, as we must have more room for our '96 stock. Two 1895 high-grade wheels, new, at $65; second-hand Victors and Columbias and other makes, from $25 to $50, all '95 models and in good condition. 107 E. Kiowa st., Hagerman building.

If you want to rent your farm or ranch, list it with Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

Low's for "pound" papers.

Dr. W. L. Bartlett, dentist, 19 East Kiowa, opposite Woman's Exchange.

We will sell your mining prospect quick. Mount & Mott, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

For Rent, one front room, furnished; private bath. Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

We have the most complete list of mining groups, suitable for stocking propositions, in the Cripple Creek district. Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

Immense stock of 1896 mantels to arrive about March 16, at John Lennox's.

We have the most complete list of mining groups in the Cripple Creek district. Good stocking propositions, etc. Call and examine if you mean business. Mount & Motz, 104 E. Pike's Peak ave.

Business men say: "Scholars from the Colorado Commercial College make the best book-keepers and amanuensis they can get." "A word to the wise is sufficient." No. 103 South Tejon street; Entrance No. 103 East Huerfano street; upstairs.

For sale, four claims in Cheyenne Canon; $200. Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

We have some fine mining claims for sale at a bargain. Mount & Motz 104 Pike's Peak ave.

We have some buyers for residence lots in north part of the city. Mount & Mott, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

If you have a stock of merchandise to sell or trade see Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

We are at last in a position to supply the demand for Syracuse bicycles. Up to the present time we have been able to get only a limited supply of 24-inch frames. We now have in transit 50 Syracuse and Rugby bicycles, all sizes of frames and all styles of bars. These will last a short time only; so don't delay in ordering your machine.

Our line of Rugby bicycle at $55 and $50 are equalled by none. They are made by the Crawford Mfg Co., and fully guaranteed. They are identically the same as the Crawford, except the Rugby has a fork crown equal to that used on $100 machines; also Indianapolis chain on correct side, and oilers over bearings. On Rugby wheels we furnish the standard tires of the world—Morgan & Wright and Vim. CARRUTHERS & STRATTON, 107 E. Kiowa, Hagerman bldg.

List your mining stocks with us. Mount & Mott, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

If you want to sell your residence quick. Call and see Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

Low's for fine stationery.

We have some fine town sites for sale cheap. Mount & Mott, 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

Miss Rich, hairdresser, manicuring, chiropodist work and facial treatment. Massage at home a specialty. 102 East Bijou.

If you have houses or rooms to rent list them with Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

O. O. Taylor Whiskies lead the list for purity.

Graduate Optician.

ASHBY, the jeweler, has his stock replenished after the holidays. See him for birthday and wedding presents if you want the best.

ASHBY'S, Opposite Post Office.

BARGAINS! LOOK AND READ.

9 room modern house on Dale	$7000
8 room modern house on Dale	7500
8 room modern house on Columbia	4100
9 room modern house on Weber st. close in	7500

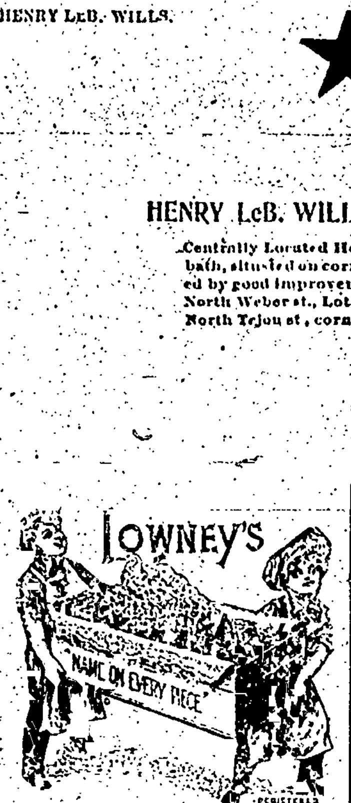
Also a number of good lots. Call and ... me.

12¼ S. Tejon. W. C. JOHNSTON.

HENRY LeB. WILLS. ★ ELLIS L. SPACKMAN.

HENRY LeB. WILLS & CO.'S Special.

Centrally Located House of 8 rooms and bath, situated on corner lot and surrounded by good improvements	$5000
North Weber st., Lot 50x100	900
North Tejon st., corner, 100x133	3050



CHOCOLATE BON BONS.

For Sale By

W. N. BURGESS.

A NEW FIRM

Grebe & Taggart

SUCCEEDED BY

Grebe & Gutmann

The policy of the new firm will be the same as heretofore. We will not sell liquors.

When you buy

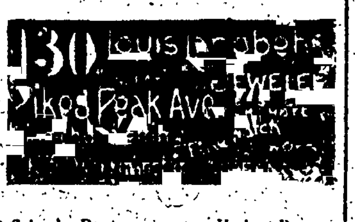
Toilet articles and preparations you generally want the best. The finest in the world are Roger & Gallet's lines of powders, perfumes, extracts, soap, etc.

Baker & Co.

NO. 8 S. TEJON ST.

are agents and carry the full line. They have also received a large line of Michelson's Imported Bay Rum in three sizes. Also Michelson's Bay Rum smelling salts in two sizes.

Special Prices This Week.



D. Schuyler Banta. Herbert Parsons

BANTA & PARSONS,

Civil and Mining Engineers & Surveyors

113 S. Nevada Ave.

Maps, plans, specifications and contracts furnished for all engineering work. Town sites and mining claims surveyed and lots located. Water works and sewerage. Railroads located and constructed.

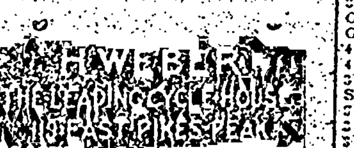
Folding Screens!

Call and examine at

129 North Tejon Street.

$1.75 and Upward.

H. P. SCHWAMB.



Attention!

For sale at a bargain, one of the best paying clothing and gent's furnishing stores in Cripple Creek.

Some fine north end residences, close in.

A fine lot on North Weber st.	$900
A six room cottage on High st.	1800

Dealers in Mines and Mining Stocks.

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association and Cripple Creek Exchange.

ROOMS 4 AND 5 EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Colorado Springs.

Next door to Post Office, Cripple Creek.

Weyand Bros.

Celebrated Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES ARE NOW READY AT

C. E. EVANS & CO.

Hatters and Outfitters.

Next to First National Bank.

---

300 one lb. loaves to the barrel make the test.

LONGMONT FLOUR.

See how many loaves of bread the flour you now use will yield to the barrel. Just as many loaves as the number falls short of 300 equals your loss.

Longmont Patent makes nearly ¼ more than other barrels. Why not use it yourself?

$2 per 100 pounds.

Sliced breakfast bacon, sliced. Cudahy's	15c
Armour's	30c
Geo. Cadeau's celebrated French prunes preserved in France, 15 cans	$2.00
Domestic imitation, 5 lb cans	1.50

New Orleans Sugar.

This is the only store that sells this standard Sugar.

For Lent.

Salt Mackerel, the best quality, 10c to 50c.

Coffee.

The finest blend of Java and Moca, 45c per lb. A splendid line of 35c and 40c coffe.

An Exquisite Line of Toilet Soaps.

Palace Grocery,

Opera House Blk. Phone 227.

The Every Day Prices of the

Three Rule Grocery Co.

18 lbs. Sugar	$1.00
Choice Mackerel, each	$ .15
Merit Creamery Butter	.25
11 lbs. Rolled Oats	.25
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3 lbs. M. and J. Coffee	1.00
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4 lbs. Choice Rice	.25
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Shredded Codfish	.10
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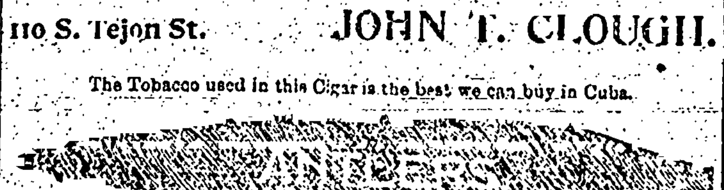

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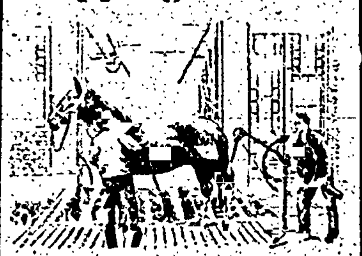

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| Part Two. | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | Pages 9-12 |

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Absolutely the lowest price, always. Monday, March 9th we shall place on sale the celebrated MILLER HAT in three shades. We are the sole agents for the popular HOPKINS HAT in all shades. Call in Monday and be fitted with a MILLER or a HOPKINS and be made happy.

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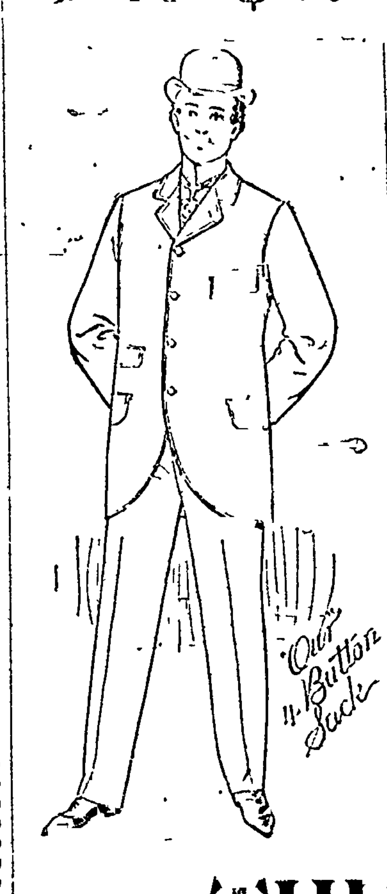

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FOR MACKINTOSHES FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR WE HAVE A LINE IMPOSSIBLE TO EXCEL.

Please notice our window, our all-wool $7.50 Suits, also our

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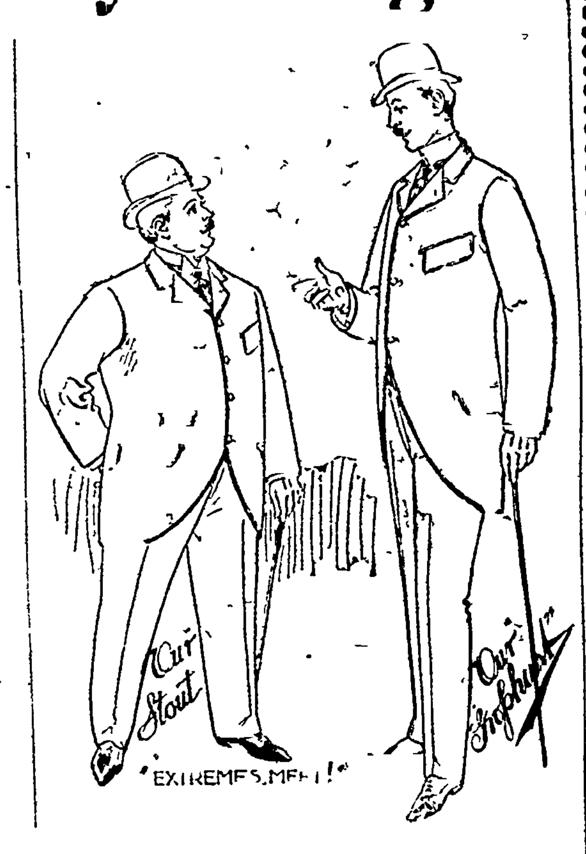
All goods marked in Plain Figures and one price to all.



THE MAY ONE-PRICE CLOTHING COMPANY

No. 20 South Tejon Street. THE ONLY ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS IN EL PASO CO. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

THE HOUSE ORATORS.

TEN AT LEAST WHO ARE UNUSUALLY GIFTED.

And Those Who Can Always Say Something Worth Hearing Are Thick as Leaves In Vallombrosa—Some of the Most Brilliant Stars.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 2 Don't tell me that the day for great orators has passed and that speeches do not make votes. It only seems so because there are now so many good speakers in congress as well as in the country that no two or three tower far above the rest, as did Clay, Webster and Prentiss, or, to go farther back, Luther Martin, Patrick Henry and Alexander Hamilton. The salient fact just now, as I see it from the gallery, is that the set speeches often have so little relation to the main subject in hand, especially in the senate. Speeches do change votes, but it is on subjects as to which party lines have not been drawn. Once the caucus has pronounced, the cry is, "To your tents O Israel," and Israel goes there. But at least three-fourths of the work of congress is on matter entirely nonpolitical and therein business is business. The members interested listen carefully, ask questions, call for facts and scores of them make up their minds as the discussion proceeds, which is clearly proved by the frequent changes of majorities after an explanation or between the committee of the whole and the house.

And good speeches are appreciated, too, at least as much as ever, and some of the old members tell me much more so. It takes an artist, at least an enthusiastic amateur, to appreciate an artist, and nobody enjoys a good speech more than the man who has tried hard to make one, even if he has failed. There are in this house at least ten real orators and five times as many men who can always say something worth hearing. It were invidious to name the chiefs, but among the first men who are worth listening to I must at least name Williams of Mississippi, Shafroth of Colorado, Hartman of Montana, Johnson of California, the drollest speaker and oddest genius in the house, and, by the way, representing a district which has produced more gold than any other equal area in the world; Meyer of Louisiana, Hall of Missouri, Quigg of New York, Skinner and Pearson of North Carolina and Swanson of Virginia though of course there are others. As to Towne of Minnesota, he simply stepped in an hour from the seat of an unknown to the very front rank in the house and every day since has added to the high encomiums of his speech by old members.

HON. JOSEPH WHEELER OF ALABAMA.

Brilliant Stars.

The oldest can remember but few such cases. There was, the veterans say, Tom Fitch of Nevada, who took the house by storm on his first appearance in 1870 with an appeal in favor of complete amnesty, the immediate occasion being the readmission to all his rights of General John C. Breckinridge. It had the appearance of a bad omen Fitch was defeated in all his schemes in the house served but one term, practiced law in Salt Lake City long enough to earn the cordial hatred of the gentiles and dropped completely out of public life. There was also Bryan of Nebraska, who set the house on fire with his first speech in the fifty second congress, the subject being the tariff, and at the same session Bailey of Texas blazed forth as a new and very brilliant star, and both these have well maintained their standing. It seems to be the rule, however, and a rule with very few exceptions, that the great men of the house come up slowly.

Messrs Hartman and Shafroth also developed extraordinary capacity for maneuvering, as they organized a Republican revolt against the bond bill, and it is now admitted that at one time they had 60 pledged against it. As this would have defeated it Mr Reed came down upon the floor, and, with his lieutenants, did some mighty lively hustling and it was only by most earnest personal appeals that the rebels were got back into the ranks. I have never seen a man enjoy himself as Mr. Hartman did while Mr Towne was speaking. He sat and smiled and beamed and then actually squirmed with delight, and when he could stand it no longer he got up and walked about, then sat down and smiled all over, actually skin full of happiness. He always has a witty reply ready for the suggestions of the Populist members—silver Republicans are extremely sensitive on this point and very much averse to being classed with fiatists—and in response to one he said that he knew the Populists had 13 different ways of restoring prosperity and were soon to add three more planks. One was to encourage the propagation of honeybees by crossing them with lightning bugs, so that the bees could work at night. Another was to effect a thoroughbred cross between the American hog and the centiped, so that every hog would have 100 hams, and the third was to graft the strawberry plant on the milk weed, and thus grow strawberries and cream.

The Populists do indeed miss Jerry Simpson very much in this house, but they have already developed a marked capacity for management and rather unexpected ability in practical measures. Mr Skinner receives many compliments on his bill to provide for a continuous "inside passage," as navigators call it, from the Chesapeake bay to the St. Johns river, Florida. According to his map and figures, but 21 miles of cuts are required, and, with that completed, the larger half of our Atlantic coast trade could be done by way of that good route without going out to sea at all. His bill is warmly approved at the war and navy departments. All this, however, has nothing to do with oratory. The most unfortunate man in the business is Mr Hardy of Indiana He came too late or too early, and I don't know which.

At any rate, he is out of date He came to this congress literally possessed by the idea that, while tariff and finance were well enough as temporary issues, the great and lasting issue was honest elections, especially in the south, and he rather flattered himself that he knew all about that. The old heads hastened to point out to him that that was not now the game. They could not quite suppress him.

He first broke out on Mr. Swanson of Virginia and abruptly asked him in the midst of a speech, "How many votes did you get?" There was a fiery sort of colloquy which the other members couldn't understand, Mr. Hardy stating that more votes were cast in his district than in any three of the other's state, and then it turned out that he had mistaken Mr. Swanson for some member from Mississippi, and the result was ludicrous. He next broke out at a night session Mr. Pearson of North Carolina had told how South Carolina precipitated the states into secession. Mr. Talbert of the latter state had come back with his usual fiery defence of his state, the two had made it up and explained, and it was all supposed to be over when Mr. Hardy suddenly broke out with a furious philippic against South Carolina, reciting her misdeeds from Calhoun down. Trouble was looked for, but to the gratification of everybody Mr. Talbert simply laughed at it. Old Republicans tell me that the real fun of the session will be when the election committee brings these contested seats of southern men into the open house. Mr. Hardy is loaded to the muzzle for that occasion and is still collecting ammunition. He must go off or explode. It is one of the odd facts that the one point on which the old heads on both sides are in hearty accord is that the old southern question shall not be made prominent and the bloody shirt be waved no more forever. Republicans hope to divide the south on economic issues, and southerners of course are glad to have it dropped for any cause. "We've got to let three or four of our young fellows blow off," said an old Republican to me "but we have it fixed so they won't do any harm." Such southerners as Culberson, Patterson and Wheeler say, "We old Confederates will not make the reply. If there is any ado on this side. We'll let the kids like Bailey and Stallings do it."

Among the men who always say something worth hearing and yet nearly always get the laugh Walker of Massachusetts is easily first. He believes in his pet measure so thoroughly and is so awfully in earnest that he leans over toward the Democrats and talks as if he were pleading for the salvation of souls, but the more serious he grows the more do the Democrats refuse to take him seriously. In The Record his printed speech is spattered all over with "Laughter" in brackets, and one hearing it knows the reason, but it must puzzle the distant reader to find out. Joe Cannon's flapping gesture when excited is known of all readers and always amuses those who witness it for the first time, but aside from that he is a pleasing, genial speaker who digresses into humor whenever it will relieve the tedium without injuring the argument. Mr. Johnson of Indiana has actually learned to talk with moderate speed at the beginning of a speech but when warmed up he goes it with the old rapid-fire lucidity. The official stenographers say they know by his opening what he ought to say or intends to say and go by that, but as to taking him verbatim there has been but one stenographer in America who could ever do it.

Awfully Serious.

Mr. Gibson of Tennessee could give Dr Talmage points as a contortionist His movements actually look dangerous, and the force of what he is saying is sadly weakened by the attention his truly peculiar gestures excite. The veteran General Wheeler of Alabama is another who always strives to be awfully serious and is, in fact terribly in earnest, yet gets the grand laugh. I have long thought that the philosophers who have so much to say about the harmony of man's physical and intellectual natures ought to make a study of General Wheeler, he is such a grotesque contradiction to all their theories. I am positive that he might live for years in a foreign country without being once suspected of having been a great cavalry general or of being a party leader and prominent speaker in congress. If 100 fairly good judges of human nature were called to pronounce on his case, not knowing who he is, my guess is that at least 50 would set him down as a druggist's clerk or dealer in cheap clothing, while the rest would divide opinion as to whether he was a retired salesman, or country schoolteacher, or something of that nature. Surely no other man in congress has about him so little to suggest the dashing swordsman, like le beau sabreur Murat, the ponderous Blucher, the handsome Turner Ashby and Jeb Stuart, or any of that class whose physical perfections were a large part of their capital in leadership.

It was great fun for the Republicans when the agricultural appropriation bill opened the way for an attack on Secretary Morton, and on the grand field day that side generally kept silent, and all the indignant Democrats turned loose. Mr. Livingston of Georgia was particularly savage, but there wasn't much to choose between the speakers, and the Republican managers of the bill were careful to give them all a chance. Mr Pickler, who, whenever the farmer or the soldier is mentioned, bounces up with the vicious suddenness of a jack in a box, was left completely in the rear this time, but has often had the satisfaction of giving his opinion on the secretary and hopes to do it again. Another interesting talker who always maintains a good level, but rarely rises above it, is General Grosvenor of Ohio. With rare exceptions, he may be relied upon to begin with a general declaration that all the troubles of the country are due to the pesty Democrats and end with one that when the McKinley bill is restored the country will overflow with prosperity, the desert blossom as the rose and the wilderness and the solitary place be made glad, but between he gets in many striking facts and does it well.

Perhaps I ought not to close with a criticism of a new member which, put it mildly as I can, will read like an attack, but Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts really must choose his subjects and his opportunities with more judgment if he is to succeed in his clearly cherished ambition. Next to Mr. Hardy of Indiana he has been the most unfortunate of the new members, first in his proposition to impeach Ambassador Bayard and second in demanding the censure or expulsion of Mr. Talbert for "treasonable language." One could see from the gallery the frown with which old Republicans regarded his lead in these cases, but they came to his rescue and managed to turn one case to a committee in silence and to dissipate the other. Such men as Cannon, Dingley and Dalzell fought the battle of their class unflinchingly, but it was evident that they heartily wished it had not been begun.

J. H. BEADLE.

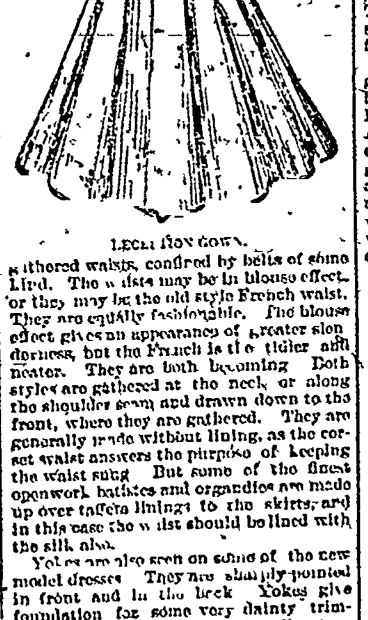
GOWNS FOR SUMMER.

HOW THEY SHOULD BE MADE AND TRIMMED.

Waists May Be Gathered and Confined by Belts—Yokes Are Still Used—Two Dainty Model Dresses—Treatment of Thin and Thick Goods.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 2 It has been suggested to me that those who buy their summer gowns with the intention of making them up during Lent would like to know how they should be made up For the edification of the happy possessors of those dainty and lovely materials I shall say a few words, hoping that they will be of service. In the first place, let me say that all the thin dresses will have



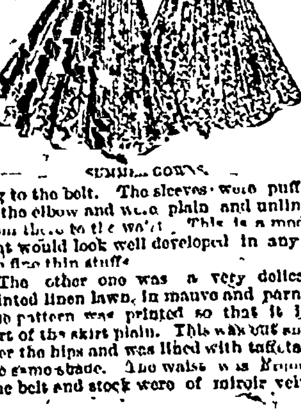
[illegible] GOWN.

gathered waists, confined by belts of some kind. The waists may be in blouse effect, or they may be the old style French waist. They are equally fashionable. The blouse effect gives an appearance of greater slenderness, but the French is the tidier and neater. They are both becoming Both styles are gathered at the neck or along the shoulder seam and drawn down to the front, where they are gathered. They are generally made without lining, as the corset waist answers the purpose of keeping the waist snug But some of the finest openwork batistes and organdies are made up over taffeta linings to the skirts, and in this case the waist should be lined with the silk also.

Yokes are also seen on some of the new model dresses They are sharply pointed in front and in the back Yokes give foundation for some very dainty trimmings of lace and embroideries all put on so that they may be easily ironed. Where the pattern is striped the yoke is cut on the bias so as to bring the stripes together in an ornamental fashion, and the rest of the waist is made with the rest of the stripes up and down Plaid ginghams may also have one part bias and the other straight. All the white gowns, linen, batiste, organdie, dotted swiss and lawn have the gathered waists. The trimming is added according to the taste of the wearer Wide collars of lace and embroidery are made for some, fichus of fine batiste edged with lace for others and jabots for many more. For ginghams and percales and such cottons as will be worn every day there are sets of velvet ribbon, black, blue brown or dark green These sets consist of belt, sleeve bows, bretelles or shoulder knots and stock collars and they are not sewed on, so that one set of ribbon will do for several dresses. White gowns have sets of ribbon of the soft and beautiful cheney designs, the ribbon in two and sometimes three widths, but always carrying the same pattern. There are gauze ribbons with satin stripes and others brocaded in Persian designs The coloring in the most of the ribbons is very brilliant, and red and green are mingled in a way which would have been called rank heresy a few years ago. The yellows particularly show their sunshiny presence nearly everywhere. They are in all shades from straw and sulphur up to a deep flame color, and perhaps there are a dozen grades. Pale greens are also shaded up to dark, and the purple shades extend from the palest lilac to deep prune.

For the cotton gowns intended for ordinary wear the French waist and skirt but slightly gored and having the fullness gathered in is the best style. Blouses are a matter of taste. The sensible lady has the waist and skirt sewed together and outside of the belt of the material she wears one of ribbon, velvet or leather, In the way of belts there is a wide choice There are Vienna leathers which are lustrous and come in different colors These have a pretty chatelaine pocket There are also lizard skin belts, others of snake and alligator and still others of plain tan leather The leather belts will be much worn with shirt waists, but they are quite as pretty for plain cotton suits.

Two very dainty model gowns might give an idea or so. One was of striped batiste, in delicate pompadour designs It was made over a skirt of pink taffeta. Around the bottom it was scalloped and edged with a serpentine tape. It was gathered full at the waist and had no gores at all. The waist was in a slight blouse and gathered on the shoulders There was a stiff belt of cherry velvet, fastened with a fancy buckle There was a stock collar of lace and a full lace jabot, reaching to the belt. The sleeves were puffed to the elbow and were plain and unlined from there to the wrist. This is a model that would look well developed in any of the fine thin stuffs.



SUMMER GOWNS.

The other one was a very delicate printed linen lawn, in mauve and parma. The pattern was printed so that it left part of the skirt plain. This was cut snug over the hips and was lined with taffeta of the same shade. The waist was [illegible] The belt and stock were of miroir velvet in chameleon tints There was a full double jabot of mauve chiffon all down the front of the waist The waist and puffed sleeves were overlaid with butter colored lace insertion. The forearms had one row of the insertion at the wrist

Thicker goods require somewhat different treatment. There was an elegant gown for receptions or any other occasion where a handsome gown was required The skirt was of spruce colored taffeta (its counterpart was made in mohair). The skirt had 12 narrow gores, one seam being down the front. All these gores except the front were slanted on both sides, and that threw it into rich plaits all the way around. The waist was of gobelin blue taffeta, the lower part of the waist and sleeves being covered with white Spanish lace. The stock bow was set in front, and a stylish quilling of the silk was set upon the shoulders. The belt was stiff and of blue velvet, with a gold buckle

OLIVE HARPER.

THE FIDDLE DRILL.

Its Kind Has Been Used For Two thousand Years and Remains Unchanged.

The elaborate carving on the building of the New York Clearing House association, in Cedar street, necessitated considerable use of the "fiddle drill." This drill is of peculiar interest, inasmuch as it is one of the oldest stone cutting tools in existence It is said to antedate Greek sculpture and is in use today in about the same form as it was 2,000 years ago. As its name implies, its action resembles a fiddle The drill is of two pieces In one hand a carver holds the drill stock, which is like a carpenter's brace, except that it is straight instead of having a crank. In the other hand he holds the "bow," which is strung with a brass wire, and which is given a turn around the drill stock.

To use the drill the carver places the drill stock against his breast, holding it with his left hand, and with his right he draws the bow back and forth, fiddle fashion. This imparts a rotary motion to the drill stock, and the drill is ground to cut in either way it turns The fiddle drill is used in the finest work, in crevices where the sculptor could not reach with his chisel and hammer without endangering the carving About the first thing an ingenious Yankee would say on seeing the "fiddle drill" work would be: Why couldn't a power drill of some sort be used for that kind of work? Something like a dentist's drill? But carvers say that pneumatic drills and various other types of stonecutting tools have been tried, but none has been found able to supersede the "fiddle."—New York Herald.

OUR GIRLS.

A girl who has a poor form deserves admiration for the clever manner in which she hides it. Atchison Globe.

How time flies! The original new woman being a rib, was a side issue while her advanced modern daughter, generally single, is coming to the front. Philadelphia Times.

Out in Wyoming a woman wants to be governor. In case she fails to realize her ambition she can still be a governess without arousing any opposition St. J[illegible] Herald.

Easter Sunday this year falls on April 5. This is for the benefit of those who need plenty of time in which to make up plans and specifications for an Easter bonnet. Boston Globe.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

RENAISSANCE FANCIES.

It is a strange world into which we are taken by Vernon Lee in his "Renaissance Fancies and Studies," which has been issued in this country by the Putnams. It is the world of the Middle Ages; the world of scholastic theology, of awakening impulses toward art, of yeasty fermentation in a few minds ahead of their time, of dusty research in others, of hair-splitting discussions "in vacuo," as the author puts it happily enough. It is the world of the Italian republics, of Abelard and Heloise, of Bernard of Clairvaux—a world as different from that now we live in as it is possible to conceive.

Just because it is so different from our world, the study of it is fascinating to many minds; and Vernon Lee has felt the fascination of it, and writes of it "con amore." The style is easy and pleasant, and sometimes strong. The point of view, while the author sympathizes with his subject, is distinctly modern. It is not a glance into the times as they appeared to the people who lived in them; it is a survey from the vantage ground of centuries later.

We had marked many passages for quotation; but as we cannot give them all, perhaps one about Abelard and Heloise will do as well as any to show the author's manner and style, and his way of looking at medieval things and people:

"No other two individuals," he says, "could have been found to illustrate, by the force of contrast, the intellectual and moral aridity of that eleventh century, which yet, in a degree, was itself a beginning of better things. For Heloise and Abelard were not merely among the finest intellects of the middle ages; they were both, in different ways, to the highest degree passionately innovating natures. No woman has ever been more rich and warm of mind and heart than Heloise; nor has any woman ever questioned the unquestioned ideas and institutions of her age, of any age, with such vehemence and certainty of intuition. She judges questions which are barely asked and judged of now-a-days, applying to consecrated sentimentality the long-lost instinctive rationalism of the ancient philosophers. How could St. Luke recommend us to desist from getting back our stolen property? She feels, however obscurely, that this is foolish, anti-social, unnatural. Nay, why should God prefer the penitence of one sinner to the constant goodness of ninety-nine righteous men? She is, this learned theologian of the eleventh century, as passionately human in thought as any Mme. Roland or Mary Wollstonecraft of a hundred years ago.

"Abelard, on the other hand, we know to have been one of the most subtle and solvent thinkers of the Middle Ages; pursued by the greatest theologians, crushed by two councils, and remaining, in the popular fancy, as a sort of Friar Bacon, a forerunner of the Wizard Faustus; a man whom Bernard of Clairvaux called a thief of souls, a rapacious wolf, a Herod; a man who disputes about Faith in the teeth of Faith, and criticises the Law in the name of the Law; a man, most enormous of all, who sees nothing as symbol or emblem ('per speculum et aenigmata'), but dares to look all things in the face ('facie ad faciem omnia intuetur'). 'Facie ad faciem intuetur,' this, which is the acknowledged method of all modern, as it had been of all antique, thought, nay, of all modern, all antique, all healthy spiritual life—this was the most damnable trait of Abelard; and as the letters show, of Heloise. What shall we think, in consequence, of the intellectual and moral sterility of the orthodox world of the eleventh century, when we find this heretical man, this rebellious woman, arguing incessantly about unrealities, crushing out all human feeling, judging all questions of cause and effect, settling all relations of life, with reference to a system of symbolical riddles? These things are exceedingly difficult for a modern to realize; we feel as though we had penetrated into some Gulliver's world or kingdom of the Moon; for theology and its methods have been relegated these many hundred years to a sort of 'hortus inclusus' where nothing human grows. These mediaeval men of science apply their scientific energies to mastering, collecting, comparing and generalizing, not any single fact of nature, but the words of other theologians. The magnificent sense of intellectual duty, so evident in Abelard, and in a dozen monastic authors quoted by him, is applied solely to fantasticating over Scripture and its expositors, and diverting their every expression from its literal, honest, sane meaning. And, indeed, are some of the high efforts of mediaeval genius, the calculations of Joachim and the Eternal Gospel, any better than the Book of Dreams and the Key to the Lottery? Most odious, perhaps, in this theology triumphant (sickening enough, in good sooth, even in the timid official theology of later days), is the loss of all sense of what's what, of fitness and decency, which interprets allegorically the grosser portion of Scripture, and, by a reverse process, lends to the soul the vilest functions of the body, and discusses virtue in terms of dunghills. No knowledge can come out of this straw-pulling 'in vacuo,' and certainly no art of this indecent pedant's symbolism; all things are turned to dusty, dirty lumber."

This is pretty good writing; and the book is well worth reading by any who like to know what their fellow-men—and women—were like eight hundred years ago.

THE BRIGADIER GERARD.

In his latest book, Dr. Doyle has got back to his true manner. We did not like his doctor stories especially. Other men may write as well as he of the gruesome terrors of the morgue and the horrible secrets which physicians sometimes surprise; but there are few who write so well as he of pure adventure.

In the "Brigadier Gerard," which has just been published by the Appletons, Dr. Doyle is at his best. The old Brigadier is delightful. His bravery, his vanity, his love of adventure, his reminiscent quality, are all rendered to the life. We cannot do better than to show something of his quality by a few extracts from his little introductions to the various tales. Here is one, from the story of "How the Brigadier Came to the Castle of Gloom":

"You do very well, my friends, to treat me with some little reverence, for in honoring me you are honoring both France and yourselves. It is not merely an old gray-moustached officer whom you see eating his omelette or draining his glass, but it is a fragment of history. In me you see one of the last of those wonderful men, the men who were veterans when they were yet boys, who learned to use a sword earlier than a razor, and who never during a hundred battles had let the enemy see the color of their knapsacks. For 20 years we were teaching Europe how to fight, and even when they had learned their lesson it was only the thermometer, and never the bayonet, which could break the Grand Army. Berlin, Naples, Vienna, Madrid, Lisbon, Moscow, we stabled our horses in them all. Yes, my friends, I say again that you do well to send your children to me with flowers, for these ears have heard the trump of France, and these eyes have seen her standards in lands where they may never be seen again."

Here is another, from the story of "How the Brigadier Held the King":

"Here upon the lapel of my coat you may see the ribbon of my decoration, but the medal itself I keep in a leathern pouch at home, and I never venture to take it out unless one of the modest peace generals, or some foreigner of [illegible] town, takes advantage of the opportunity to [illegible] Brigadier Gerard. Then I place it upon my breast, and I give my moustache the old Marengo twist which brings a gray [illegible] my friends, will ever realize the man that I was. You know me only as the civilian—with an air and manner, it is true—but still merely as a civilian. Had you seen me as I stood in the doorway of the inn at Alamo, on the first of July, in the year 1810, you would then have known what a hussar may attain to."

One of the best stories of the lot is that entitled "How the Brigadier Played for a Kingdom." It was published not long ago in one of the magazines which one, we forget—and we noticed it then as one of the best stories of adventure that had appeared for many a day. Here is the introduction to it:

"It has sometimes struck me that some of you, when you have heard me tell these little adventures of mine, may have gone away with the impression that I was conceited. There could not be a greater mistake than this, for I have always observed that really fine soldiers are free from this failing. It is true that I have had to depict myself as brave, sometimes as full of resource, always as interesting; but then, it really was so, and I had to take the facts as I found them. It would be an unworthy affectation if I were to pretend that my career has been anything but a fine one. The incident that I will tell you to-night, however, is one which you will understand that only a modest man would describe. After all, when one has attained such a position as mine, one can afford to speak of what an ordinary man might be tempted to conceal."

One of the pleasant things about the book is the feeling which the author manages to convey that these are only a few episodes in a wonderful career, and that he might, if he chose, give you a hundred others just as good. The sense of a power in reserve—the sense that your story comes from an overflowing reservoir, which the author only needs to tap to let out all sorts of delightful tales—is one of the most subtle signs of the mastery of an author. Dumas is full of it. We feel that he is inexhaustible. Dr. Doyle is not a Dumas, but he gives one something of the same kind of fullness, and we gladly place ourselves in his hands, to do with for the time as he wills. The Brigadier is one of this author's best creations, and will live as long as any of the rest of them.

FOUR NEW BOOKS.

The Putnams have published a little volume of "Russian Portraits" by the Vicomte E. Melchior de Vogue, which are good of their kind. They would have been very popular ten years ago or so, when the Russian craze in the literary world was on, and Turgenief and Tolstoi were the stars of first magnitude in the firmament of letters. Just now, they are out of fashion.

Another novel of the Franco-Prussian war period has come from the press of the Lippincotts. It is called "An American in Paris," and was written by Eugene Savidge. It is a novel with some power in it, and the story of it is intensely moral, in one way, for it shows the blighting effects on the soul of entertaining an unholy love. The hero is a young American, attached to the legation in Paris, on the outbreak of the war. The heroine is one of the Emperor's "cocodettes," or political agents—a "woman with a past," of course. The young man falls in love with her and promises to marry her; but he cannot get over her past, being bred in the American liking for a wife who is good and pure. Both of them get entangled in affairs of state, both are in Paris during the siege by the Germans, and there is a great deal of description of the Paris of that time, which we suppose is a pretty fair representation of the state of the city during the campaign and the siege. At the end, the young woman is shot, and the young man's father comes from California and carries him home. It is not a pleasant book, nor one to be read by the "young person."

From the Appleton press comes a little story entitled "Stillepastures," by Eleanor Stuart, which we understand is having quite a vogue. It is odd, and new, and written in a peculiar style; we have never read anything just like it; and that helps to account for its vogue. We have new sensation in novels is pretty sure to render the book that gives it popular for the time. It is a story of a mining village in Pennsylvania somewhere, in which the inhabitants are largely Swedes. The hero is a Swede workman, and the heroine is a girl barber, who shaves the miners. The aspect of the village, in all its hideous dreariness, is rendered to the life. The curious customs of the Swede miners are brought in with a fine effect of local color. The style is impressionist. It hints rather than portrays—the color is laid on in splotches, so to speak. But the hand that holds the brush is a firm one, and its work is very well done. The plot is interesting; and on the whole the story is well worth reading.

One of the prettiest little books we have handled in a long time is "Lives That Came to Nothing," by Garrett Leigh, just published by the Macmillans. The binding, and the print, and the paper, are delightful. The story itself gives fair warning in the title that it will not end happily, and so you need not read it if you don't like that kind of novels. There are two heroes and three heroines, and they are all mixed up. The wife of one loves the other man, and he loves her, and both the other women love the husband; and it all ends most miserably for all concerned. But the book is full of epigrams just a little too full, perhaps—but they are of the right sort—pointed, crisp, and taking, and to a good many readers this will more than make up for the unhappy ending. It is extremely clever, and we hope the author will write something just as clever and somewhat less miserable, so we can enjoy the whole thing.

MARCH MAGAZINES.

The March Bookman starts its third volume auspiciously with an unusual amount of fresh and attractive matter, occupying 16 pages, as varied as they are unfailingly interesting. There are new portraits of W. H. Crane the actor; Ernest McGaffey, one of the most promising of our younger poets; "Maxwell Gray," author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland"; Emma Calve and Eleanora Duse; Allen Brown, author of "Meadow-Grass," and Miss Louise Imogen Guiney; Albert Chevalier, the notable London music-hall singer who is due here shortly, and several interesting portraits of the Rossettis apropos of the new [illegible] "Letters" and Miss Rossetti's "New Poems." In addition to these are many [illegible] illustrations, fac-similes of [illegible] which make this number especially [illegible] "Living Cities" [illegible] Professor Brander Matthews with [illegible] "Neglected Book" [illegible] Play Censors; Mrs. Browning's Opinion on Tennyson [illegible] Mr. Alfred Austin [illegible] Chronicle [illegible] "Kate Carnegie," by Ian Maclaren [illegible] illustrations [illegible]

[illegible] part of the North American Review [illegible] "Sillee and the Savings Banks," by John P. Townsend, [illegible] of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York [illegible]

Under the title of "America's Interest in Eastern Asia," the Hon. John Barrett, [illegible] statement of the gross neglect of American maritime and trade interests prevailing in that part of the world, and points out the methods whereby a remedy may be obtained. An interesting paper on the "Revival of the Olympian Games" is contributed by Mr. George Horton, United States consul at Athens, and in "Our Foreign Trade and Consular Service," Mr. Charles Dudley Warner deals most comprehensively with a very important subject. Under the caption of "The Excise Question," two carefully prepared contributions are given: The Hon. Warner Miller asking "What Shall We Do with the Excise Question?" and the Right Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, considering the topic of "Liquor and Law." The third installment of "The Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein," by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, finds place in this number, and deals principally with "The Opinion of Natural Immortality." The Hon. George N. Southwick graphically describes the condition of "Our Defenceless Coasts," and Prof. N. S. Shaler, in a scholarly production, treats of "The Natural History of Warfare." A valuable and authoritative view of "Jamaica as a Field for Investment," by His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, governor of Jamaica, will repay perusal. A timely symposium on "Congress and Its Critics" is composed of such eminent authorities as Senator H. C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Representatives Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; William Elliott, of South Carolina; George B. McClellan, of New York; and C. P. Taft, of Ohio. Other articles ably discussed are "Recent Photographic Invention," by Ellerslie Wallace, M. D.; "Woman's Wages," by Kate Stephens; "A Guerilla Eden," by Felix Oswald, and "Chemists as Leaders," by Peter Townsend Austen.

LITERARY NOTES.

The publishers of McClure's Magazine have decided to spend $5,000 for short stories during the coming year. They announce that new writers will be especially welcome. Payment will be made on a very liberal scale, and they believe that this will be more satisfactory than offering prizes. Stories should run from 5,000 to 8,000 words. The shorter the story, the better chance of success.

In "Browning and the Christian Faith," Dr. Edward Berdoe, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, traces the evidences of Christianity from Browning's point of view. The book, which has just been published by Macmillan & Co., is of special interest from its autobiographical character, for in it Dr. Berdoe tells how through the study of Browning he found his way from agnosticism to Christianity.

Perhaps it is not generally known—certainly it cannot be known to the writer of an article in the January Blackwood, a rival novelist, by the way—that Mr. Thomas Hardy endeavored to withdraw his novel of "Jude the Obscure" from Harper's Magazine, actually requesting that firm of publishers to cancel the contract. But it was found to be impracticable to do this.—[From "Chronicle and Comment," in The Bookman.

An important work, "The Coming Individualism," by A. Egmont Hake, is announced by Macmillan & Co. In it an attempt is made to combat the theories of Collectivism, which, in even their most advanced form of Socialism, are finding gradually a wider practical application the world over. "The Coming Individualism" carries the war boldly into the enemy's camp, and seeks to demonstrate that "Collectivism means retrogression, leading to depression, poverty and social chaos; that the anomalies of our civilization spring from Collectivist features; and that personal liberty is the indispensable condition of happiness, and prosperity, and the immediate goal of all progress. This volume also deals exhaustively with economic and social mistakes in the past, to which the authors attribute the distrust in liberty which is characteristic of our times, and purports to prove that when economic liberty has been accorded to the masses all excuses for Collectivism will have disappeared.

GOOD NIGHT SONG.

Good night, birds, good night, my singers!
Silent all skylarks and thrushes—
Songs are sweeter for the hushes.
Good night, bees and blossom ringers,
Good night, birds, good night, my singers!

Good night, stream—I hear you plashing!
In the moonlight run your riot,
Making all the dark more quiet;
Stars unto your stars are flashing,
Good night, stream—I hear you plashing!

Good night, grasses! Good night, clover!
With the dawn will wind awake you,
Let its swinging cradle take you;
All the sky's a-spangled cover,
Good night, grasses! Good night, clover!

Good night, mother, good night, sweet one!
O'er my bed come bend above me,
Eyes like two love-stars that love me,
Hurry, day! Night, be a fleet one!
Good night, mother; good night, sweet one.
—Virginia Woodward Cloud.

GRANDPA'S GLASSES.

My grandpapa has to wear glasses
'Cause his eyesight is not very strong,
And he calls them his "specs," and he's worn them
For ever and ever so long.
And when he gets through with his reading
He carefully puts them away,
And that's why I have to help find them
'Bout twenty-five times in a day.

But at night when we sit round the table,
And papa and mamma are there,
He reads just as long as he's able
And then falls asleep in his chair.
And he sits there and sleeps in his glasses,
And you don't know how funny it seems,
But he says that he just has to wear them
To see things will [illegible] dreams.
—Ladies' Home Journal.

HE SAVED THE LANDS.

How the Longest Speech on Record Happened to Be Delivered.

The longest speech on record is believed to have been that made by Mr. De Cosmus in the legislature of British Columbia when a measure was pending the passage of which would have taken from a great many settlers their lands.

De Cosmus was in a minority. The measure had been held back till the eve of the close of the session or session. Unless action was taken before noon of a given day the act would fail.

De Cosmus got the floor at 10 a. m., and began a speech against the bill. It was supposed he would be done by 1 o'clock. At 2 o'clock he was saying "in the second place." At 3 he produced a fearful bundle of evidence and insisted on reading it.

Then the truth dawned. He was going to speak till noon the next day and kill the bill. Then they made merry over it and tried to shout him down, but that gave him time and breathing space. They finally settled down to watch the combat between [illegible] of body. They gave no mercy, no time for dinner or [illegible] water and [illegible] sleep in squads, but De Cosmus went on. Day dawned. [illegible] The speech was alternately flagging and trying to [illegible] At last noon [illegible] saved the lands.—Leisure Hours.

"The Kansas healer refuses to treat women who wear corsets." Never mind. [illegible] Kansas City Journal.

THE BOOK ON BEARS.

AN OBJECT LESSON WHICH SHOWS IT WILL NOT DO TO GO BY.

A Sportsman Whose Experience Disproved the Claim That the Female Bear Will Desert Her Young if That Is Necessary to Save Herself From Trouble.

"It is wonderful how much one may learn from books what wild animals will do and what they will not do," said a New Yorker who has time and money enough to go where and do as he pleases. "I am reminded of this by having read in a book the other day the positive statement that the numerous tales told of the black bear's pugnaciousness and the fury with which it will attack a man are entirely fanciful. Even when wounded and pressed by the hunter the black bear will put forth every endeavor to escape, and the female of this variety, instead of resolutely and savagely standing in defense of her cubs, will desert them at the first sign of danger if such desertion is necessary to save herself from trouble.'

"I had read that same declaration before, and a few years ago I believed it. I was led to change my opinion, though, by some personal observations I had the opportunity of making of the black bear's disposition. I do not seek information about bears any more from the learned naturalists who make books, but I know a great deal more about them.

"It was only 1½ years ago that I received my interesting object lesson in what the black bear will and will not do. I was way up in Frontenac county, Canada, fishing. I had a half breed guide, who pronounced his name Fangwas. I don't know how he spelled it. Neither did he. He was a giant in size and strength, and it is a pleasant recollection to me that he was. Otherwise my confidence in book knowledge of wild beasts would have cost my estate quite a sum for funeral expenses, direct and incidental.

"We were camped near the shore of White lake. One day I came in from a little excursion by myself on the lake, and I had my gun with me. Deer used to have a habit of coming down to the lake and standing in the water, stamping and snorting. This scared the fish, and we used to take our guns with us sometimes to make the deer go away. I had just stepped ashore from my boat when I heard a noise in the thicket. I looked toward it and saw a bear, followed by two good sized cubs, hurrying across an open spot in the bushes. The old bear had got out of sight in the thicket again before I thought of firing. I saw where she was, though, by the swaying of the bushes, and I banged away. The bullet took effect, and the bear tumbled and lay there.

"'She must be dead,' said I, for she would get up and run away as fast as her legs could carry her, cubs or no cubs.'

"So I hurried toward the spot to take a look at the game my well calculated shot had brought down and take measures to secure the two young bears. I hadn't taken half a dozen steps, however, when the bushes began to tumble about in lively commotion, and my supposed dead bear came tearing out into the opening with a fierceness and determination that were entirely irregular and in violation of the rule laid down in the books. The instant she saw me she rose on her haunches, and I want to tell you she was a sight to give a fellow dreams. And her appearance wasn't improved any by the fact that my bullet had carried away her lower jaw.

"Before I could collect myself sufficiently to make any effort either to defend myself or to escape the shockingly mutilated and altogether furious bear was upon me. Down we went together in a heap on the ground. I yelled as never man yelled before, I guess. It happened, fortunately for me, that Fangwas was at the camp, which was only a few rods away. He had heard my gun and had started leisurely down that way to see what I had fired at. He hadn't suspected bear or danger of any kind and never thought of taking his gun. When he heard my yell, he was close by and came rushing through the thicket to my aid. If he had had a gun, he said afterward, he wouldn't have dared to use it, so mixed up were the bear and I in the struggle on the ground. It was well for me that my bullet had sliced the bear's lower jaw off, for the loss of that prevented her from tearing me with her teeth. I had presence of mind enough, as we wrestled on the ground, to seize the bear's long fur in my teeth and draw my face deep into her coat, thus keeping it away from her claws.

"The instant my guide came he got a heavy club and began hammering the bear with it. He soon stunned her, and I got loose and sprang to my feet. That seemed to rouse the bear, for she was up and at me again like a flash. With a blow from one of her paws, which landed on my right shoulder, she knocked me off my feet and sent me flying against a stump. I struck with my left side and got up with three broken ribs, as subsequent investigation proved.

"The bear then rushed for Fangwas and had him disarmed of his club in less time than it takes me to tell it. Then the gigantic guide gave me an exhibition of some Greco-Roman wrestling such as I had never expected to see. He avoided a fierce rush the bear made, and, seizing her around her body, threw her over his left shoulder and held her there in spite of her ripping and clawing him. As he held her he shouted to me to shove the muzzle of my gun against her head and blow her brains out. I did so, and Fangwas held the big beast on his shoulder till she died. The guide wasn't hurt much, but I was so badly done up that we had to break camp and get in to the nearest settlement, where I could have my injuries attended to. I was there a week before I felt chipper enough to go back and finish my outing.

"I don't know what became of the two young bears, but I suppose they escaped to the woods and grew up, probably to teach some one else what a mistake he was making by forming his opinion of bears from what the books said."—New York Sun.

Early London Housemaids.

When dawn begins you see the housemaids in London kneeling on doorsteps, [illegible] having a fresh whitened step to [illegible] of another day. [illegible] this business [illegible] in America [illegible] Common marble is [illegible] better than that produced by [illegible]

[illegible] shoots through space [illegible] velocity of 192,000 miles a second, occupying eight minutes in making its trip from the sun to the earth.

Minnesota employs 70,620 factory hands, [illegible] $110,000,000 worth of goods.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for March 15, 1896—Teaching About Prayer—Luke 11:1-13.

[Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.]

GOLDEN TEXT.—Ask and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.—Luke 11:9.

THE SECTION does not extend into the rest of the chapter, but includes (1) the lesson verse; (2) the parallel accounts: Matt 6:5-13; Matt. 7:7-11; and (3) references to prayer and its answer: 2 Chron. 7:14; Ps. 27:4; 145:18, 19; Isa. 55:6; 65:24; Matt. 18:19, 20; Mark 11:24; Luke 18:1-8; John 14:13; James 1:5-7; I John 5:14-15; Rev. 5:8; 8:3, 4.

TIME.—November, A. D. 29.

PLACE.—Somewhere in Persia, the country on the other side of the Jordan.

EXPLANATORY.

I. CHRIST'S EXAMPLE AS TO PRAYER.—V. 1. It is well to note Jesus' habits as to prayer. For it was just after He Himself had been praying that His disciples came with the request: "Lord, teach us to pray." They knew His habits of prayer, and they wanted to know with what spirit, with what form, for what things, in what places they should pray, so that they might be heard. From this incident we may gather that we must learn to do even the best things if we would do them in the best way. With the holiest and most earnest spirit, we need to learn how to express it most perfectly. The one most full of music usually takes the greatest pains to study music.

Then follows the answer, the Lord's Prayer, not an imposed form, but a specimen, a pattern of all true prayer. It should be studied carefully, so as to understand its spirit as well as its form.

II. CHRIST'S TEACHING HOW TO PRAY.—Vs. 1-4.—"Our Father which art in Heaven." "Our," not "my." "Father," to Whom we owe all we have and are, in Whose image we are made; Whom we love, and trust, and obey; to Whom we can pour out our inmost souls. "In Heaven," and, therefore, infinite, omnipresent, Whose very nature makes Heaven what it is, and able to reach every person, and help in every need. "Hallowed be Thy name." "Thy name" stands for His character, for whatever He is. May that name be held in reverence by ourselves and by all, in heart, in thought, in word; in deed. "Thy kingdom come." This is the most magnificent blessing the world can receive, that time when God and the principles of His Heavenly righteousness shall prevail among all men. "Thy will be done, as in Heaven so in (on) earth." The petition implies (1) that we ourselves desire so to do God's will. (2) That we wish God's will to be done in us and for us by His providence and by His spirit. (3) That all the world may obey God as perfectly as the angels obey Him. What a prayer is this! What changes, what overturnings it implies, in business, in daily life, in politics. "Give us day by day our daily bread." Every good and perfect gift comes from above. This acknowledges the source and leads to thanksgiving. "Us," not "me." "Our," the bread adapted to our wants, taken from God's hands in His way. "Daily," enough for present wants, but leading us to trust God for the future. "And forgive us our sins." Take them away from us, both the penalty and the sin. "For we also forgive." Do we? An unforgiving spirit shows that we are not in a state where forgiveness would be a blessing to us. "And lead us not into temptation." Who ever wishes to be led into temptation, and is not afraid lest he fall, is already more than half fallen? But if God in His wisdom brings us into trials and tests, then "we may count it all joy," and by God's strength gain the victory. "But deliver us from evil," from every evil, temporal and spiritual. The mark of a saint is the strength of his longing to be delivered from all sin. Jesus delivers us from evil by forgiveness, by filling the heart with love, by the gift of the Holy Spirit and by setting us to work for Him.

III. ENCOURAGEMENTS TO PRAY. Vs. 5-12. Here importunity in prayer is taught by the parable of a man who went to his friend at midnight, a most inconvenient time when it would require a good deal of patience to grant the request, goes to a friend, hoping to obtain bread for a late arriving guest. Usually in the east they prepare only enough for a single day; so with this man, though not so with his friend. But though the higher motives of friendship for the friendship was so weak, did not avail, yet because it was less trouble to grant his wishes than to endure the unwearied importunity, "he will arise and give him." God is not compared with this selfish man, but contrasted. For, if selfish men can be won by prayer and importunity to give, much more certainly shall the bountiful Lord bestow. The lesson is passed home in the promise which is the Golden Text. And this "for every one," as a matter of fact. There are no real exceptions. Another encouragement to pray is based upon the relation of parent and child. There are few fathers who would refuse the necessities of life to a child, or give that which is harmful or useless instead.

IV. THE CONCLUSION. V. 13. "If ye then, being evil (imperfect, sinful, selfish), know how to give good gifts unto your children (as you certainly do, unless baser than brutes); how much more shall your Heavenly Father (infinite in His love and goodness, and in His desire to help and bless) give the Holy Spirit (the best of all good gifts, and sum and source of all) to them that ask Him." The argument is conclusive, so long as we believe that God is better than man.

Figs and Thistles.

Wherever a good man lives, the devil has to fight for all he gets.

It is because so many people see wrong, that so many things go wrong.

The value of a diamond is not in what it does, but in what it is.

That man wrongs the world, who does not love his neighbor as himself.

Say yes to a stubborn man where he expects no, and you will soon wear him out.

The man who makes a noise in church on Sunday, has no right to keep still on Monday.—Ram's Horn.

—Once go forth and live, and love and [illegible], and think all for Jesus, and you need know no other thought of rule.—F. W. Faber.

—Unless we say "Our Father" in our money getting, we cannot worship God by saying it in church.—Ram's Horn.

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You will find a splendid display and low price for Navajo Blankets, Fur Rugs and all kinds of Novelties. Domestic and other makes of Sewing Machines, and at least 50 readers of this ad. ought to have one of our $10 Sewing Machines. Call and see us.
JAMES E. AIKEN,
115 North Tejon St. Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Celebrated
Whitney Baby Carriages.
Stylish,
Durable,
Warranted Springs,
Improved Foot Break,
Best Parasol Holder Made.
Prices Exceptionally Low.
For Sale by....
JOHN LENNOX,
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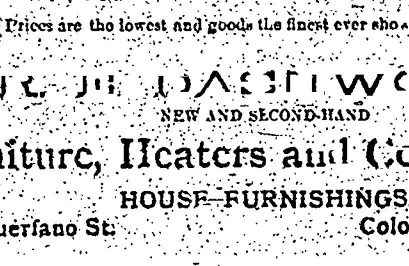
JOHNSON & CURTIS,
COAL ALL KINDS WOOD
Telephone 41
The place to buy.
Office, 18 N. Tejon St. Yards, Cor. Cucharas & Corona.
If you are a cash buyer, call on us. Best value and quality always guaranteed.
CUT PRICES ON ALL COAL.


Horses Clipped
AT
The London Livery
In rear of Durkee Building.

F. H. METZ, No. 8 Pike's Peak Avenue,
Has just Received direct from New York a car load of the latest style of
Harness, Saddles, Trunks and Valises.
—Prices are the lowest and goods the finest ever shown in this city.

J. B. DASHWOOD,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Furniture, Heaters and Cook Stoves.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
16 E. Huerfano St. Colorado Springs, Colo

Quite a Difference!
Whether You Suffer From | Or Are Healthy and Have
INSOMNIA | REFRESHING SLEEP
NERVOUS DEBILITY | SOUND NERVES
GENERAL DEBILITY | GOOD CONSTITUTION
DYSPEPSIA | FINE DIGESTION
THE BLUES | BRIGHT SPIRITS
IMPURE BLOOD | A GOOD CONSTITUTION
DR. HENLEY'S CELERY, BEEF AND IRON
Will Cure these Diseases—AND—Bring all these Blessings
FOR SALE BY BAKER & CO.,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

COMPLICATION LIKELY TO ARISE OVER THE BONES OF COLUMBUS.

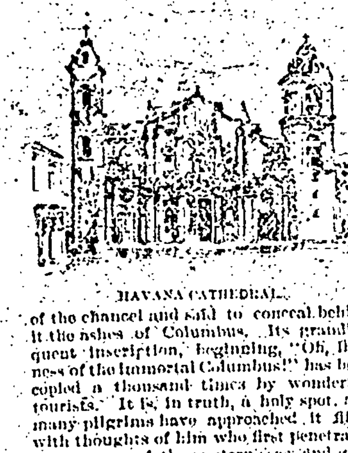
Inhabitants of Both Havana and Santo Domingo Strenuously Assert That Their Cathedral Only Contains the Legitimate Ashes of the Great Discoverer.

[Special Correspondence.]

HAVANA, Feb. 25. The savants of this city are now agitated over a curious question—namely, in case of the ultimate capture of Havana by the insurgent forces, what shall we do with the bones of Columbus?

It is currently reported that the Royal academy of Madrid has already taken the initiative and urged that they be taken at once to Spain before there shall be any possibility of desecration of the sacred relics. This, though a small matter, shows that the more intelligent of the Spaniards regard their tenure in Cuba as exceedingly tenuous. With that I have nothing to do, but in their implied assertion that Havana possesses the "only legitimate remains" of the great Columbus all the world is interested.

I was in the great cathedral only yesterday and viewed with renewed interest that famous mortuary tablet affixed to the wall



HAVANA CATHEDRAL.

of the chancel and said to conceal behind it the ashes of Columbus. Its grandiloquent inscription, beginning, "Oh, likeness of the immortal Columbus!" has been copied a thousand times by wondering tourists. It is, in truth, a holy spot, and many pilgrims have approached it filled with thoughts of him who first penetrated the mystery of the western seas and gave to Spain possession of the western world. It might seem a sacrilege to destroy this illusion, and only a stern regard for the verities of history would impel one to even entertain the suggestion that this was not in reality the depositary of the ashes of the great discoverer.

But let us see. There is one thing certain, to begin with—that Columbus died. Even his enemies admit that.

He departed this life in the year 1506, in the city of Valladolid, in old Spain, whence his body was taken to Seville. But about the year 1540, in accordance with the provisions of his last will and testament, he was exhumed and taken across the ocean to Santo Domingo, and there interred beneath the pavement of the presbytery in the cathedral of that city.

This much has been authenticated, and it might seem an easy matter to assert that Columbus, having been laid away in the place of his own choosing, would be allowed to remain there forever. But, no. One hundred years ago, in 1795, and 250 years after the second interment, the island of Santo Domingo was ceded to France, and Spain, very solicitous for the glory attaching to the name and fame of him who had bestowed so much upon her, wished the remains to rest beneath the flag he had made so famous and respected. So a Spanish admiral was sent to Santo Domingo to effect the transfer of whatever might still remain pertaining to the conqueror of America.

But during the centuries that had elapsed all memory of the first event had been lost, and it was only with vague tradition as a guide that Spain's representatives sought for the vault in which the ashes were supposed to lie. Blindly groping, however, they found a vault beneath the pavement of the presbytery containing fragments of a lead case and some moldering bones. Nothing else; no inscription nor tablet was discovered, but, accepting the scanty evidence as conclusive, the relics were carefully carried on board the flagship with great ceremony and transferred to Havana. There a niche was opened in the wall of the cathedral at the right of the altar, and within it were deposited the treasured remains, with a mural tablet in front, having a carven bust and inscription.

Here, it was thought, Columbus would remain in perpetuity. But there is a curious sequel to the story of the exhumation, which has led many to believe that somehow somebody made a mistake and "mixed those ashes up." Eighty years after, or in 1877, while workmen were engaged in making some repairs in the cathedral of Santo Domingo, another vault was found adjacent to that one opened by the Spanish admiral in 1795 and less than a foot distant from it. This vault contained a leaden casket in a state of complete preservation, and, moreover, with inscriptions stating that it held the last remains of Columbus, "admiral of the Indies, discoverer of America." Within the casket were found not only bones, but a silver plate inscribed with the name and dignities of the occupant and a bullet which Columbus is supposed to have received during one of his campaigns in Africa.

This discovery of course created a great sensation in Santo Domingo, in Havana and old Spain. The Royal academy sent out a commission to investigate, which of course reported in favor of Cuba, and a local council sat on the remains, which declared unhesitatingly in support of the claims of Santo Domingo. All the island was in a ferment, pilgrimages were made to the cathedral as to a shrine of Holy Land, and devotees fought for fragments of the stone slab that had covered the casket and treasured them as sacred relics. The conviction finally crystallized into certitude in Santo Domingo, and it would now be dangerous for any visitor to assert that any doubt whatever could by any means exist.

The Dominicans will show today the open vault from which the casket was taken, close beside it the other empty one from which the fragments were removed in 1795, the casket (now inclosed within a case of satin wood) and the veritable bones. They say that the ashes taken to Havana were those of Don Diego, son of the great Columbus, and to the counter claim of the Havanese they contemptuously reply: "Show us your bones. We have more bones and in a better state of preservation, and what is more, they are all labeled."

The only way out of the difficulty seems to be that suggested by an amiable old lady of Santo Domingo, who said that "perhaps Columbus left two skeletons behind," but neither party will admit it.

The inhabitants of both Havana and Santo Domingo strenuously assert that their cathedral only contains the "only legitimate bones" of the great Columbus, and in defense of this assertion they are willing to fight to the death if need be.

The president of Santo Domingo is a valiant man and is said to sympathize with the Cuban insurgents. If the latter wish to enlist his active support, they have only to declare in favor of his claim, and when they shall have obtained possession of Havana deliver up the suppositious remains, and thus settle the vexed question forever. It is this contingency which now vexes the antiquaries of Cuba's capital, and it may be safely asserted that during the panic of the past few weeks, when other and less patriotic citizens were lamenting the increase of prices and possible loss of property, they were thinking of the greater loss of prestige involved in the transfer of these sacred relics.

I thus give the different phases of the controversy, but am compelled to refrain from expressing an opinion because of the censorship now so rigorously exercised over all matters where the honor or glory of Spain is involved. FELIX IBRAY.

NEW USE FOR ELECTRICITY.

It Will Soon Supersede the Old Methods of Bleaching.

[Special Correspondence.]

LOWELL, Mass., March 2.—It is believed by some of the leading manufacturers of cotton cloths here that the new process of bleaching by electricity is destined to supersede some of the old methods within the near future. The thought is not a new one, but it has been only within a short time that any efforts have been made to do the bleaching on any scale of magnitude. Now, however, it is found to be perfectly feasible to bleach cloths in any quantities at a fraction of the cost of the different processes in general use, and the revolution in the trade seems inevitable.

Like so many other developments in electricity, this was foreseen and described by Thomas A. Edison. It was fully ten years ago that the great inventor told me of the feasibility of such bleaching and declared that if he were not so busy with other matters he would devote himself to that for a time, as he knew the commercial value of the idea. Now the process is being introduced in England by some of the principal bleachers in Manchester, and experiments are being made in several of the mills here with a view to perfecting it. So many different methods of bleaching are in use that it is probable that the new one will have a long competition ahead, but the electricians are sanguine. The difference in cost between the bleached and the unbleached article roughly stated is about 2 cents a yard retail, and the electrical bleaching can be done for a fraction of that price.

The way in which the cloth is treated under the new process is briefly as follows: It is first soaked in salt water and then passed between two rollers that are placed horizontally close together. These rollers are connected with a battery or dynamo, and one roller being of iron, while the other is of carbon, they serve as electrodes. As the current passes from one to the other of these rollers it disintegrates the salt, resolving it into its elements, chlorine and sodium. The latter, combined with the water, makes in an instant a caustic soda, which is taken up by a felt covering over the iron roller, and being squeezed out is carried off. The chlorine remains in the cotton and does the bleaching.

It is true that some of the manufacturers say that they find the electrical bleaching insufficient for their purposes, and in all likelihood there will be many of them who will prefer to continue with their present methods. Those who are working with the new process are, however, very sanguine of results. So much secrecy is maintained about the operations in the great mill laboratories that it is impossible to say how many mills are experimenting, but it is certain that some of them are, and the manufacturers say that the new process will be in use in several mills by next summer. D. A. C.

Millions of Toothpicks.

[Special Correspondence.]

STRONG, Me., March 2. Only one characteristic differentiates this little village from the thousands of others that are scattered all over New England. That is the peculiar industry which serves to support the entire community. Strong is famous for nothing but toothpicks, but it is known in the trade as the place from which come the majority of the toothpicks that are used in United States, from the cheap common slivers of birch or maple wood that are picked up in the ordinary restaurant to the round, tough, nicely polished ones which cost ten times as much and are known as World's fair picks.

Twenty-five years ago the ordinary toothpick of commerce was unknown. Men carried golden toys in their pockets or used the old fashioned quill toothpick which is still to be seen occasionally. The idea of using a splinter of wood was taken up, however, and certain crude machinery was devised which turned out toothpicks at a cost of $20 a case. As a case holds 100 boxes and each box contains 2,500 picks it will be seen that even these were cheap, costing only a cent for 125 of them. Now, however, the same grade is sold in the market for $2 a case, making the cost only one-tenth as great. Perhaps it would be better to call it ten times as small.

More than 300 persons, constituting almost the entire force of ablebodied men, women and children in this village, are employed in the great factory that produces this entire output. Birch and maple logs are fed to the machines at one end of the building, and the finished toothpicks drop out at the other end. The daily production is something over 1,000 cases a day, and the industry, as is apparent, is a very considerable one. Just what proportion of the different grades is maintained the manufacturers do not care to state. The prices vary, however, according to the grade, from $3 a case up to $20, so the total is large. The entire production of the village is handled by two jobbing concerns, one in Boston and one in New York. O. M. C.

Weight a Man May Carry.

Some interesting experiments have recently been carried out by the German war office to determine the injurious effect on soldiers carrying heavy loads for long distances. It was found that for an ordinary man a weight not exceeding 48 pounds could be carried for 25 miles if the temperature did not exceed 60 degrees, without any injurious effects, even when continued for a number of days. If, however, the temperature is ten degrees higher, the same load has a temporary effect on the organism. A load of 68 pounds, it was found, could not be carried 25 miles without danger of serious injury. A weight of 60 pounds, it was decided, was the maximum weight which an ordinary man could carry 25 miles a day on several consecutive days.

Look to the Plumbing.

In choosing a house or an apartment always look to the sanitary arrangements. Nothing that is old and worn out will do in plumbing unless one is careless as to consequences. If you are not well up in sanitation it is best to have some one examine the drains and pipes. A small sum of money spent in this way will save a greater expenditure later on. Builders are not as careful as they should be, and in a very short time the plumbing is apt to be full of deficiencies and shortcomings.

The house builder moths of the West Indies defend their habitations by fastening on the outside thorns and small pointed twigs which forbid the approach of small predacious animals.

WITH MILK AND DUST

AN INGENIOUS WAY OF INTERLINING A JAILBIRD'S LETTER.

It Accompanied a Christmas Book and Contained Instructions Which Were Neatly Hidden—Story Told by a Veteran English Prison Keeper.

On a recent stormy night a number of gentlemen, whiling away an hour or two in a cafe, were entertained by Mr. James Morrison, who is on a tour of inspection in this country. He had but recently arrived from England, where for over 25 years he had been identified with the work of caring for convicts in one of the largest prisons in the British possessions. Speaking of some of the incidents of his life in that capacity, he drifted into a recital of the tricks, manly and ingenious, which the convicts resort to from time to time in their efforts to outwit the guards and effect an escape.

"On one occasion," said the venerable guard, "I had charge of tier No. 12. It was filled to the limit with long time prisoners, and at its farthest end several cells had been set apart for those serving life sentences. One of these prisoners, a rough looking chap, but as keen as a razor, had given us a great deal of trouble, and when he was placed under my care I was especially admonished to keep a sharp eye upon him, as he had already caught two other keepers by his tricks, and had done much mischief before they had got the upper hand of him.

"For weeks he was as quiet as a mouse, even refusing the usual 'constitutional,' or half hour exercise in the corridor. I suppose he thought he had me off my guard one day after supper had been served—in the English prison we serve this meal at 4 o'clock in the evening—and while I was at another part of the tier, busy receiving some supplies, he began his first bad break on my good book.

"After I had finished receiving and receipting for the supplies and getting them into place, I took up my regular beat down the tiers again, and when I had finished began closing the outer cell doors, securely padlocking them.

"I had peeped in through the little window of his cell door and found him sitting quietly on the edge of his little cot, reading a book that had that day been sent him as a present from his sister—this was Christmas eve—and, after ordering 'lights out,' I fastened his door and went on to the next. This, 'No. 10,' was occupied by a 'trusty.' As I started to close his door he stepped to the opening in the grating and asked to speak a few words with me.

"Those few words startled me. He had heard 'No. 9' sawing bars. Could he hear such a sound through 48 inches of stone wall that divided the cells? No; he heard the sound that attracted his attention through the narrow slit of a window that served to light his cell. With an 'all right,' to let him know I understood, I slammed the great bolted door with a bang, the vibration of which must have been heard in 'No. 9's' cell, and passed on down to the end of the corridor, finishing locking up. Removing my shoes, I climbed out on the guard gallery, and, after proceeding cautiously for a distance, was directly over the window of the cell occupied by 'No. 9.'

"Listening intently for a few moments, I could hear the soft 'slish, slish, slish' of the steel saw that, with keen teeth, was slowly but surely eating its way through the steel bars below, and, hurrying back, I sent the 'quiet alarm' to the outside guard; then, taking my keys, I went quickly to the other end of the tier and unlocked and threw open his cell door, at the same time turning the rays of my lantern full upon him.

"He was in bed, according to orders, but as his clothing had not been removed, the ruse was 'too thin.' I had assistance by this time in the person of the superior of my section, and, after we had placed '9' safely in another cell, we began an investigation which resulted in the discovery that three bars had been cut cleanly through. Then we found the finely tempered steel saws secreted in the mattress of his cot.

"Finally my eyes fell upon the book he had been reading, and upon examining it carefully I found that the edge of the binding was loose. I tore the book apart and discovered the whole conspiracy.

"The saws had been pasted up in the binding of the book, and there I found a letter which I had passed in to him that very day, and, as it had the 'O. K.' of the governor of the prison on its face, showing that it had been read and its contents officially examined, it did not arouse any suspicion in my mind; but, upon reading it now, I was struck dumb to find that it gave 'No. 9' the 'tip' as to where the saws were hid in the cover of the book, and other 'pointers' that never should have reached him.

"Well, the letter was turned over to the governor, and he put the expert examiner on it, who discovered that the first lines were written in ink, while the alternate lines were written in milk, which would be invisible until rubbed over with dust, when they would show as plainly as the ink lines.

"The message in ink was, to all appearances, an innocent letter from a sister, whose hope and faith in man had not been altogether shattered by her brother's criminal career, and it readily passed the examiners. 'No. 9,' however, knew better, and, when the sister's communication accompanying the present of the book had been read, he simply rubbed his fingers over the walls or floor of his cell, and then, carefully passing them over the face of the letter, had brought to light the message from his 'pal' outside the prison. The letter read thus:

"HOME, Dec. 24.
"UNDER COVER, Dec. 24.

"DEAR BROTHER WILLIAM:
"HULLOA, OLD PARD!
"It is just a year since you saw me.
"And you won't be jugged this Xmas day.
"I send you a nice book:
"inside of its 'skin' are the 'cutters,'
"and you will find a marker, too,
"that will give you the fish line.
"I saw the governor about the pardon,
"but you must crack your way out,
"and it is useless to hope. Your loving sister,
"MAY.
"RED MIKE.

"By the word 'skin' in the rogues' parlance is meant cover. 'Cutters' are saws; a 'marker' is a confederate who helps in or will cover up an escape, and a 'fish line' is a rope used by burglars in scaling a wall or getting over any other obstacle that has height. The whole scheme was laid bare to the eyes of the governor and his examiners, and thereafter all mail for the convicts was subjected to more crucial tests than this one had been, and we know how it happened that we had previously lost one of the most desperate criminals ever within jail walls." St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Joke on Her.

The other day in a street car a man was crowded along in his seat by the very fashionably dressed young woman who pushed herself in next to him. Her very full dress skirt further inconvenienced him, for she was so anxious to preserve it from wrinkling while sitting that she swung its folds carelessly over the lap of this man next to her. This person had his own ideas of proper retaliation. He deliberately adjusted his large, clumsily shod feet so that they appeared to emerge from beneath the skirt. It was not long before they were noticed by some one opposite. The effect of the great, awkward feet, as if belonging to the pretty young woman, was indescribably ludicrous. The looker on laughed and pointed out the joke to his neighbor. The looks and laughs spread until all the rest of the car were craning their necks to see the fun. At last the girl herself became conscious of the jest at her expense. With a look like thunder she motioned to the conductor and hastily left them all.—Philadelphia Press.

ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?

Look For Your Natal Month and See Yourself as Others See You.

An English authority is responsible for the assertion that a man's destiny depends upon the month of his birth. A man born in January will be a hard worker, a lover of good wine, a fine singer, a manager of great enterprises. A woman born in that month will be affable, will have domestic tastes and will be capable of great endurance.

A man born in February will love money much; but women more. He will be stingy at home, but prodigal abroad. The woman will be an affectionate wife and a good mother.

The man born in March will be handsome, honest and prudent. Yet he will die poor. The woman will be tall and stout and witty.

The man born in April will not necessarily be a fool even if his birthday is the next day after March 31. The woman will be a chatterbox and will have advanced ideas. She will be a leading member of the shrieking sisterhood.

The man born in May will be amiable and will make his life partner happy. The woman will equal him in amiability and the other above named desirable quality.

The man born in June will be of small stature and very fond of women and children. The woman will be flighty and a high liver, but will repent and sober down at 40.

The man born in July will be of military tastes, a trifle pompous, but a good fellow withal. The woman will have a sulky temper; she will be proud and handsome.

The man born in August will be ambitious and courageous. The woman will be what Americans call capable. She will be equal to running a farm or editing a newspaper.

The man born in September will be strong and wise; he will make few mistakes and live and die rich. The woman will be loved by her friends, have many suitors and die an old maid.

The man born in October will write poetry when young; then he will dabble in politics and wind up as a reformer. The woman will be pretty and late in life an apostle of total abstinence.

The man born in November will have a fine face, great address, and if not careful he will be a gay Lothario. The woman will be large, liberal minded and fond of novelty and novels.

The man born in December will have a passionate temper, yet will be the first to forgive. The woman will be a Lady Bountiful to the deserving poor, but a terror to tramps and willfully unemployed.—Philadelphia Press.

A DISTANT DIAGNOSIS.

A California Pump's Disorders Treated In New York Through the Phonograph.

Here is a strange story about a pump and a phonograph, a combination that will strike you as being altogether out of the common run of story making. And when you have read what follows you will say that it is altogether out of the common run of story telling:

A New York firm put up a large pump for a water company out in California several years ago. It has been in constant use ever since, and has done its work faithfully and well until lately. Something got out of order about it a few weeks ago, and, while it continued to work, its action was not at all satisfactory.

The manager of the water company had it examined by such experts as he could get, but they were not able to decide what the trouble was. They suggested that it had better be taken apart, or that some one should come out from the New York factory to look into the matter.

The manager was not willing, however, to act upon either suggestion. If the pump were taken apart, he would lose a great deal of valuable time, and if an expert were sent out from New York, it would cost a great deal of money. So he cast about for some other means of getting over the difficulty.

All at once an inspiration came; he would call in the services of a phonograph. If a physician could determine what was the matter with a man's heart by listening to its action through a stethoscope, why might the pump doctor not diagnose its disease by listening to its throbs and pulsations by means of the phonograph?

Acting upon this novel idea, the manager got a phonograph and spoke into the receiver, describing all the pump's symptoms as clearly as he was able. Then he placed the receiver so that the pulsations of the pump would be recorded on the waxen roll.

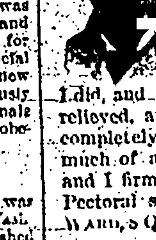
The roll was sent to the firm in New York, and when they had heard its story, reproduced by a phonograph there, they at once discovered where the defect in the pump's action was and suggested the remedy. The result is that the pump is now running as satisfactorily as when it was brand new. Boston Post.

It is said that 72 patents have been issued in this country for as many varieties of fountain pen.

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of



AYER'S Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life." W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. Only 50 cents per bottle at Baker & Co.'s drug store.

THE SOLID THROUGH TRAINS of the Nickel Plate road, equipped with the most modernly constructed day coaches and luxurious sleeping and dining cars, illuminated throughout with the famous Pintsch gas lights and colored porters in charge of day coaches, are some of the features of this popular line that are being recognized by travelers seeking the lowest rates and fast time.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at Baker & Co.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.

Rio Grande to California—2 daily trains, 11:15 a. m. and 10:25 p. m. Through sleeper. $50 round trip, good nine months. City ticket office 16 North Tejon street.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. Burning, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores. It is magical in effect. Always cures piles. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

THE LIMITED FAST EXPRESS TRAIN. Leaving Chicago daily at 1:30 p. m. via the Nickel Plate road, arriving at New York city the following evening at 6:30 and Boston at 8:45, is unrivalled, peerless and incomparable for speed, comfort and safety with rates that are as low as the lowest. Trains consisting of baggage cars, buffet sleeping and elegant day coaches, lighted by gas, heated by steam and with all modern improvements are run through without change from Chicago to New York, with through cars to Boston. J. Y. Calahan, general agent, Chicago, Ills.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Through tickets to all points East at lowest rates, as well as to Europe via all principal steamship lines, at Rock Island city ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

RIO GRANDE

To Glenwood and return, good 90 days, $16. To Aspen and return, $18.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle.

It not only is so, it must be so. One Minute Cough Cure acts quickly, and that's what makes it go. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merit. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

"Give me a liver regulator, and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Baker & Co.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief.

THE IDEAL HIGHWAY

From Chicago to Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, with solid trains to New York and through cars to Boston, is the Nickel Plate road, which operates one of the most conveniently arranged and punctual train services with all the necessities tending to promote the safety, comfort and pleasure of the traveler. For information as to rates, routes, time-tables, etc., address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ills.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

Stockholders' Meeting.

To the Stockholders of The Elkton Mining and Milling Company:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Elkton Mining and Milling company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Colorado Springs, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of March, A. D., 1896, to consider and take action upon the question of changing the name of the company to that of The Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling company; and also of increasing the capital stock from 500,000 shares to 1,250,000 shares of the par value of one dollar each, and for the transaction of such other business as may legitimately come before the meeting.

Done by order of the board of directors this 6th day of February, A. D., 1896. GEORGE BERNARD, President.

J. H. AVERY, Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

North or East Bound.
December 8, 1895.

No. 2—Atlantic Coast Fast Mail	1:55 am
No. 12—St. Louis and Kansas City	
No. 2—Atlantic Coast Fast Mail	7:55 am
No. 10—Pueblo and Denver Pass.	2:30 pm
No. 4—Atlantic Coast Express	7:01 pm
No. 6 Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express	4:50 am
No. 8 Cripple Creek Special	3:50 am
South or West Bound.	
No. 1—Pacific Coast Fast Mail	11:15 am
No. 11—Pueblo and St. Louis Ex.	5:23 pm
No. 9—Denver, Pueblo and Canon City Passenger	4:15 pm
No. 3—Transcontinental Express	10:25 pm
No. 5—Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express	10:50 pm
No. 7—Cripple Creek Special	1:30 am

Trains Nos. 5 and 7 and 6 and 8 are narrow gauge and carry through sleepers.

MANITOU BRANCH.

Leave Colorado Springs	
	9.45 am
	11.20 pm
	5.40 pm
Leave Manitou—	
	7.00 am
	10.40 am
	2.10 pm

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace car sleepers. Chair cars free. For full information call on or address J. M. Ellison, General Agent, 16 N. Tejon Street.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. March 1, 1896.

North Bound—	Leave
No. 607—Aspen to Denver	4.25 am
No. 5—Chicago to Denver	6.00 am
No. 603—Pueblo to Denver	9.10 am
No. 603—Chicago to Denver	2.25 pm
No. 601—Salt Lake to Denver	6.42 pm
Southbound—	
No. 602—Denver to Salt Lake	11.15 am
No. 606—Denver to Canon City	4.10 pm
No. 604—Denver to Chicago	6.42 pm
No. 6—Denver to Chicago	6.42 pm
No. 608 Denver to Leadville	11.30 pm

Trains 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Colorado Springs and Chicago, via Kansas City. No. 6 connects at La Junta with tourist train to California. No change of cars.

via Kansas City. No change of cars. Trains 602 and 604 run between Colorado Springs and Chicago via Kansas City. Train 601 connects at La Junta with the California limited. Full line steamship tickets to Europe.

J. L. DUNLEY, Ticket Agt., Depot. C. C. HOYT, City Pass. Agt., Opera House Blk.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Taking Effect March 1, 1896.

West Bound—	
No. 1	8.00 am
No. 5	11.15 am
No. 7	11.20 pm
East Bound—	
No. 2	12.01 pm
No. 6	6.25 pm
No. 8	4.15 am

All trains run daily.

Nos. 5 and 6 between Denver and Grand Junction carrying through sleeper between Denver and Ogden.

Nos. 1 and 2 between Colorado Springs, Cripple and Victor without change of cars.

Nos. 7 and 8 between Denver, Colorado Springs and Aspen with sleeper service same. These trains also carry special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek sleepers.

All trains connect closely at Divide with Midland Terminal trains to and from points in the Cripple Creek district.

R. T. DUNAWAY, City Agt.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

	Depart
No. 6 Vestibule Limited to Chicago and St. Louis via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha	7.40 pm
No. 10—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe and St. Louis	9.50 am
No. 5—Limited, to Pueblo	7.55 am
	Arrive
No. 5—Vestibule Limited from Chicago	7.35 am
No. 9 Fast express from Chicago	5.35 am

Nos. 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha, Kansas City or St. Joseph without change. Through sleeper to St. Louis. All meals en route served in dining cars. Through tickets to all points East, and baggage checked to destination at No. 12 Pike's Peak ave. Telephone 97. or Union depot telephone 53. Also passage tickets via principal steamship lines.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Passenger Agent.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RY.

Government Fast Mail.

Lv. 5.35 pm	Colorado Springs	Ar. 9.25 am
Ar. 6.40 pm	Pueblo	Lv. 9.20 am
Lv. 7.00 pm	Pueblo	Ar. 9.00 am
Ar. 5.45 pm	Kansas City	Lv. 10.15 am
Lv. 6.30 pm	Kansas City	Ar. 7.00 am
Ar. 6.55 am	St. Louis	Lv. 8.20 pm

The best line; only one change of cars between Colorado and New York City, in union depot, no transfer. Through Pullman Palace buffet sleeping coaches and free reclining chair cars. All trains lighted with the famous Pintsch gas light and heated with steam (no danger of fire).

H. WILDMAN, Ticket Agent, Union Depot. J. M. ELLISON, Pass. and Tkt Agt., 16 N. Tejon st.

U. P. D. & G. RY. CO.

ARRIVE

From Denver, Chicago and points east:	
No. 3, Daily	2.08 pm
From Ft. Worth and points south, No. 5, Daily, with through sleeper from Houston	2.35 pm
From Denver, except Sunday Pike's Peak special:	
No. 7, Daily	6.50 pm

LEAVE

For Denver and St. Louis:	
No. 8, Daily except Sunday	5.10 am
For Pueblo, Trinidad, Ft. Worth and all points south:	
No. 4, Daily with through sleeper for Houston	12.10 pm
For Denver, Chicago and all points east:	
No. 6, Daily through sleeper to Chicago	3.00 pm

Trains 4 and 3 have through buffet Pullmans to and from Houston.

Shortest route by several hours to Texas and the Southeast. Only one night to Fort Worth.

E. K. CARNES, Gen. Agent.
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Telephone 21. 14 Pike's Peak Ave.

Smooth roadway. Quick time. Perfect passenger service. Uniformed train porters for the convenience of first and second class patrons. Through sleeping cars between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Unexcelled dining car service. No change of cars for any class of passengers between Chicago and New York City via the Nickel Plate road. J. Y. Calahan, general agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

The shortest line from Chicago to New York and Boston via Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Buffalo, operates a perfect passenger equipment with a first-class roadbed and an exceptional service of Wagner Sleeping and Buffet cars. Rates always the lowest. For information as to rates, time of trains, etc., call on or address J. Y. Calahan, general agent, Chicago, Ill.

SANTA FE-DENVER TRAINS.

Five trains daily each way, via the Santa Fe, between Colorado Springs and Denver.

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CITY DRUG STORE.
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DIBBLE & SONS, Colorado ave. and 5th.
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DAIRY LUNCH ROOM.
ELK HOTEL.
EMICK BROS., 205 Colorado ave.
FARRINGTON, MRS., Cheyenne Canon.
FOX, F. D., Manitou.
GODFREY, R. F., Colo. City.
GOVREAU, C. L.
GREBE & TAGGART.
JORDAN, L. F., Colorado ave. and 4th.
KENDALL, W. A., Colorado City.
KEYSTONE GROCERY CO.
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KEOPP, R. F.
MANCHESTER, P. J. & CO.
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MUMPER, G. B., Manitou.
M'INTOSH, JAMES, Colorado City.
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SMITH & WELLING.
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SPOT CASH GROC. CO., Colo. City.
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SAMS, J. R.
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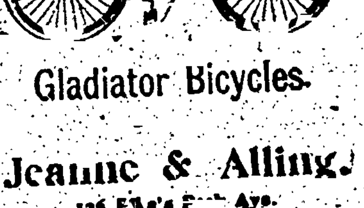

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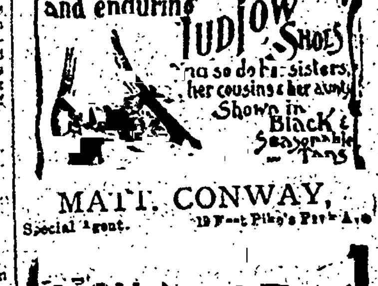

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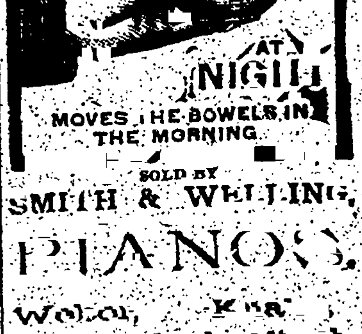

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PIANOS.

The H. D. Smith Music Co.

Cut Flowers.

Roses, Carnations, Violets, Roman Hyacinths, Lilies, etc. Also fine assortment of potted plants for decorative purposes at low prices. Call and see them at

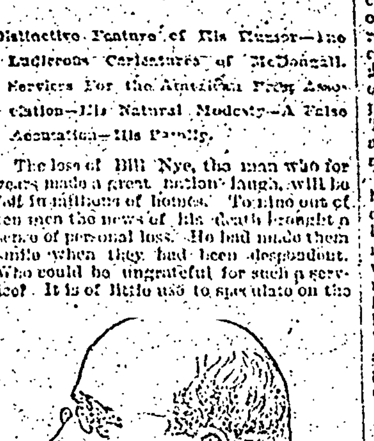
William Clark. The Florist

BILL NYE HUMORIST.

His Work for the Press and on the Platform.

Distinctive Features of His Humor—The Ludicrous Caricatures of McDougall. Services For the American Press Association—His Natural Modesty—A False Accusation—His Family.

The loss of Bill Nye, the man who for years made a great nation laugh, will be felt in millions of homes. To nine out of ten men the news of his death brought a sense of personal loss. He had made them smile when they had been despondent. Who could be ungrateful for such a service! It is of little use to speculate on the



EDGAR W. NYE.

extent of Nye's fame. He was known wherever the English language is spoken and in some places where it is not.

Bill Nye, the humorist, is rather an old story. To sum it all up and dismiss it shortly, he was the greatest funmaker that America has ever seen. But Edgar Wilson Nye, the man, was known to comparatively few. Those who formed their opinions of him from hearsay were mistaken often. There was a good deal of the real man about him. The public thought of him only as wearing the jester's cap and bells, and from experience with other geniuses were ready to believe him capable of all sorts of eccentric freaks and to be an uncomfortable personality. But there were very few eccentricities about Nye. He was a genial, whole souled, honest, democratic sort of a man, who only differed from others of his kind in that he could always see the humorous side of a thing and had a penchant for expressing his fun in a way that was irresistible to those with any sense of humor.

Most of Bill Nye's readers think they know very little about what his real life had been, but as a matter of fact they have read a sort of running history of all his goings and comings and of many of the incidents which relieved the monotony of existence for him. The adventures and happenings which he wrote about and which most people thought had their existence only in his imagination were based largely on facts. Of course he added a quaint exaggeration in the telling, but the foundations of his funny tales were actual occurrences. Perhaps the very fact that he wrote with such frankness misled his readers.

Take, for instance, the story that he once wrote for an interviewer who wanted some biographical facts about the great humorist. It began as follows:

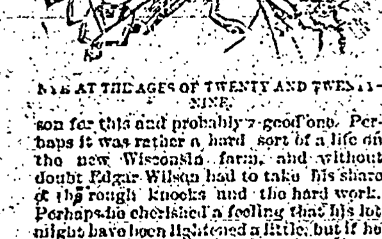
"Edgar Wilson Nye was born in Maine in 1850, Aug. 25, but at 2 years of age he took his parents by the hand, and telling them that Piscataquis county was no place for them he boldly struck out for St. Croix county, Wis., where the hardy young pioneer soon made for his parents a home."

There is just as much truth about this as you would expect if it had not been given a humorous turn. He was born in Maine, and his parents did remove to Wisconsin when he was 2 years old.

His description of the town where he was born is accurate enough and paints the place as truly as if it had been a serious attempt. He says of it:

"My birthplace consisted of a small hamlet called Shirley, Me., now a station on the Bangor and Moosehead railroad, but at that time a happy and peaceful neighborhood clustering about a red raw mill in the midst of a rich belt of white birch and gum arabic trees. Few would have selected this as a birthplace perhaps, but I have never had cause to regret it."

The period that elapsed from the time Nye was old enough to remember until he left the paternal farm and struck out for himself he has said little about in any of his writings. Doubtless there was a reason for this and probably a good one. Perhaps it was rather a hard sort of a life on the new Wisconsin farm, and without doubt Edgar Wilson had to take his share of the rough knocks and the hard work. Perhaps he cherished a feeling that his lot might have been lightened a little, but if he did he never expressed it.



NYE AT THE AGES OF TWENTY AND TWENTY-NINE.

He has been frank enough about the other periods in his life when his prospects were even gloomier than when he was on the farm. These conditions were of his own making, however, and when he wrote of them he hurt no one's feelings but his own. He has told how he studied law and made a failure of it, and of his schoolteaching experience, and millions of readers have laughed at what they probably considered his quaint inventions. But there was more of truth than fiction in it all. He did drag out a weary existence for several months in the law office of Jenkins & Jenkins at Chippewa Falls, Wis., making a desperate attempt to remember some of the dry passages in the dusty volumes of Kent and Blackstone that were put at his disposal. It was probably a bitter experience when he had to give it up and admit that he could never become a lawyer, as his father had wished. Yet when he came to write about it he says about those dreary books:

"I could read the same passage today that I read yesterday, and it would seem as bright and fresh at the second reading as it did at the first. On the following day I could read it again, and it would seem just as new and mysterious as it did on the preceding days."

His first experience as a newspaper writer was in Laramie, Wy., whither he had drifted from Wisconsin, far from pleasant, yet about these he has written some of his brightest articles. It was a long time before he discovered that he could write humorously. He believed it only after he had been told so thousands of times.

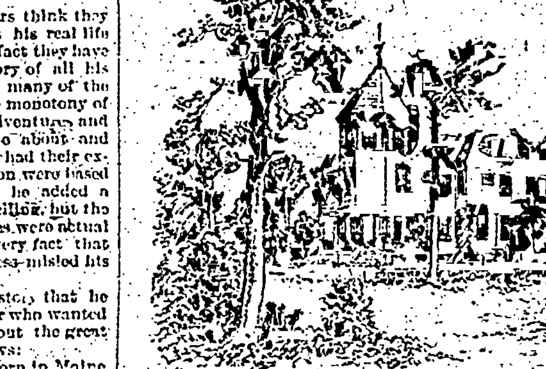
Nye had much time on his hands and wrote a weekly letter to the Cheyenne Sun, for which he was paid at the rate of $1 a column. In one of his humorous autobiographical sketches Nye says that the sum received from his newspaper work amounted to nearly $60 a year and so dwarfed his income from his law practice that he decided to take up newspaper work and applied for a situation on the Laramie Sentinel. The editor of this paper was glad to get an assistant, even if he was inexperienced, and Nye was installed.

It was in The Sentinel that Nye's quaint humor first showed itself, and he was soon editor in chief. "The salary was small, but the latitude was great, and I was permitted to write anything that I thought would please the people, whether it was news or not. By and by I had won every heart by my patient poverty and my delightful pastimes with regard to facts. With a hectic imagination and an order on a restaurant which advertised in the paper I scarcely cared through the livelong day whether school kept or not."

"When I first commenced humorous writing at Laramie," he once wrote, "the town was quite dead. It was also quite deadly. Laramie was one of those towns that are always about to be blessed. Somebody discovered a rich mine out there. A city of 2,000 inhabitants sprang up like a mushroom. The mine proved a failure; boom collapsed; everything fell flat; everybody who could get away left town. I had a weekly newspaper on my hands and had to stay. A queer lot of people staid with me. There were Mexicans, Indians, half breeds and cowboys. Very few of them could read and had no use for a newspaper anyway except for gun wadding. The only man in Laramie who had much to do was the coroner. He was behind his orders most of the time. The cemetery was about the only growing thing in town."

Outside of the exaggeration this is a faithful story of Nye's life in Laramie in the early days of the town. He became popular, however, with the mixed population. Nobody could help liking Nye. They made him a justice of the peace. There was no salary attached to the office, but an occasional fee helped out his meager stipend as a writer on The Sentinel. Even Nye, with all his bubbling humor, could write of that period always in a humorous vein. Here is an instance:

"It was really pathetic to see the poor little miserable booth where I sat and waited with numb fingers for business, for while I was called Judge Nye, and frequently mentioned in the papers with great consideration I was out of coal half the time and once could not mail my letters for three weeks because I did not have the necessary postage. Of course I could have borrowed the money, but I had and still have a foolish horror of borrowing money. I did not mind running an account, but I hated to borrow."



BUCK SHOALS, NYE'S RESIDENCE, NEAR ASHEVILLE, N. C.

His appointment as postmaster followed, and his letter of resignation to the postmaster general, in which he told that official that he would find the key under the mat outside the front door, is one of the most unique documents of the many that are treasured in Washington. Nye wrote a book about his experiences as editor of The Boomerang. He started the paper in Laramie and named it after a pet mule. He got hardly enough out of it to keep him from starving, but discerning exchange editors clipped out the witticisms with which the sheet bristled and spread his fame far and wide. Soon he began to get offers from editors of big papers in various cities, but he steadily refused to give up The Boomerang. At last there came one from the New York World. The editor offered him $150 a week.

This seemed to Nye like an offer for him to go into a mint and help himself. One hundred and fifty dollars a week! Why, he had hardly had that much money all at one time in his life. Still he hesitated. He had not confidence in himself and might have refused had not he been persuaded by John A. Cockerill, who was then managing editor of The World.

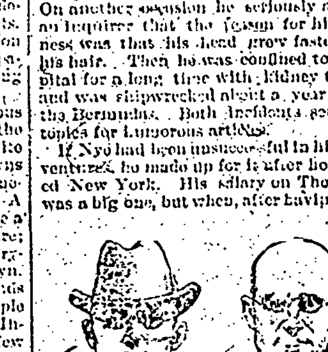
"I had to use a great deal of persuasion," said Cockerill in speaking of it afterward, "to get him to take up his abode in New York and become a regular member of The World staff. He was afraid of the big city. He thought that his homely humor would not be appreciated here, and that he would lose his touch with things rural. I convinced him that the metropolis was made up of country born men, and that our native, potential citizens loved the smell of dog fennel, the hum of the bee and the sweet incense of the haymow on weekdays. It was only when satisfied that there was a great deal of human nature in the metropolis that he consented to come at all, and even then he pitched his tent down on Staten Island, where he could romp with his children and keep a cow."

Nye gradually gained confidence in himself, but he never grew to like the city. Even after he had been for years on the lecture platform and had visited almost every city and town in the land he had his home in the country, where he could wear old clothes when he chose to, and where there were neighbors who were glad to know him and chat with him. His settling on a farm near Asheville, N. C., was not a mere whim. In the first place, he thought it was better for the health of his children, and, in the next place, he liked it himself. Besides this, his farming experiments, although a failure in an agricultural sense, furnished him with a never failing supply of material for his regular articles and for his lectures. He made a serious attempt to make farming pay, too, in the regular way, but it was a failure. At each failure, however, he laughed and the world laughed with him.

That was the great distinctive feature about Nye's humor. He seldom made fun at the expense of any one else. He himself was the butt of most of his jokes. The fact that he never protested against the ludicrous caricatures which McDougall made of him to illustrate his own articles proves that he had not the least spark of vanity in his make up. Nye never cared much about his personal appearance. He wore clothes simply to cover him, he said, and it was true. On the lecture platform he sometimes presented a ludicrous appearance in his ill fitting attire, but he never appeared to realize it. It is said that Mrs. Nye used to protest sometimes against the McDougall pictures, but she could never get her husband to have them changed. He regarded them as a sort of trademark.

Some persons might think that Nye was a peculiarly unfortunate man. It is a fact that he was the victim of many misfortunes. Soon after he began to make money by his writings he was afflicted with spinal meningitis, which was epidemic at the time. He had but just recovered and had gone to Wisconsin, where he was visiting his brother, when he was caught out in a cyclone and almost killed. About both misfortunes he wrote in such a humorous manner that those who did not know him personally think to this day that he was merely romancing. The incidents were serious realities, however. He used to explain his lack of hair by saying that the spinal meningitis loosened the roots, and that when the cyclone came along his hair was blown off with the leaves. On another occasion he seriously assured an inquirer that the reason for his baldness was that his head grew faster than his hair. Then he was confined to a hospital for a long time with kidney trouble and was shipwrecked about a year ago in the Bermudas. Both incidents served as topics for humorous articles.

If Nye had been unsuccessful in his early ventures, he made up for it after he reached New York. His salary on The World was a big one, but when, after having been



NYE AT THE AGE OF FORTY-THREE.

connected with that publication for several years, he left to enter the employ of the American Press Association it was after a contract had been signed by which he was to receive a still larger salary. The amount paid him by that Association has been variously stated, but seldom exaggerated. It was, in fact, the largest amount ever paid an American writer for regular contributions. It was the highest priced matter ever syndicated week after week in the country.

Nye's work in this connection was the most remarkable ever done by any humorist. For a period of over seven years he furnished an article, averaging two columns, week in and week out, without failing but once. He wrote under all sorts of conditions, sick and well, traveling in out of the way corners of the Union and in distant countries. No other humorist has ever accomplished such a sustained task. Mark Twain once attempted to furnish a monthly article that was 25 years ago, when he was working on The Galaxy Magazine—but he broke down under the strain and had to give it up.

Nye's experience on the lecture platform was not always pleasant. He never conquered his natural modesty and never faced an audience without some twinges of stage fright. One of his most recent experiences was his most painful. It happened only a couple of months ago. He was accused, and falsely accused, of being intoxicated while on the platform at Paterson, N. J. A New York newspaper was largely responsible for the circulation of the report. What the motive was it is hard to guess. I learned the truth about this the other day from Major O. J. Smith, who, as Nye's employer, was on the most intimate and friendly terms with him. It was soon after the news of Nye's last illness had been announced. Major Smith spoke in feeling terms of the stricken humorist, whom he held in high esteem.

"I saw Mr. Nye," said Major Smith, "a day or two after the Paterson incident. I asked him to tell me all about it, and he did. He told me on his word of honor that there was not a particle of truth in the statement that he had been intoxicated, but he said he was very ill the night of his appearance there. It seems that his lecture was delivered in a church. The steps leading up into the pulpit were narrow and, I

MRS. EDGAR W. NYE.

think he said, winding. At any rate, they were strange to him, and in going up he stumbled. That would have been a natural mishap for Nye, you know, is very nearsighted. This disconcerted him, and he did not appear natural. Then some one started the rumor that he was drunk. There were hisses, and Nye, whose sensitive nature had received a severe shock, left the platform. That, I am positive, was the whole truth of the matter. I urged him to let me make an explanation, but he said that it would be best to let the matter drop."

In response to a question as to what he thought of Nye personally Major Smith said:

"Nye was an exceedingly genuine man. He was honest, sincere and lovable. He was a most congenial and entertaining companion. He loved his family and the country. In his business dealings he was always reasonable, fair and honest. As for his humor, it fairly bubbled out of him. It was all so natural too. He was not always straining to say something funny, but when he did perpetrate a joke it seemed as if he couldn't help doing it. I seldom received a letter from him that did not contain something that was practically irresistible."

"Would you call him a genius?"

"I certainly should. His humor was born in him. He was one of the greatest of American humorists. I think that he was just about at the zenith of his power. He was not written out, but his humor seemed to be fresh and up to date. It came so easily and naturally from his pen that the laughs it produced were genuine and hearty laughs. Yes, Nye was the greatest humorist of the age."

It is likely that time will bring with it a general indorsement of this opinion.

The location of Nye in North Carolina and his various articles describing his home and his neighbors there did much to advertise Asheville and perhaps started the boom which has since been so beneficial to the locality. The humorist gave his handsome villa the name of Buck Shoals, and although he often referred to his "upright farm" his land there consists of a very pretty estate overlooking the French Broad, across the valley of which young George Vanderbilt erected his beautiful palace—"Neighbor Vanderbilt," Nye used to call him.

So well is the name of Bill Nye known today that it is hard to realize that almost his entire reputation was made during the past decade. He was not a voluminous writer, but he wrote with much care and kept himself thoroughly in touch with his public. Some of his stories which he published in book form were "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," issued in 1881; "The Forty Liars," in 1883; "Baled Hay," in 1884; "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," in 1886; "Remarks," in 1886.

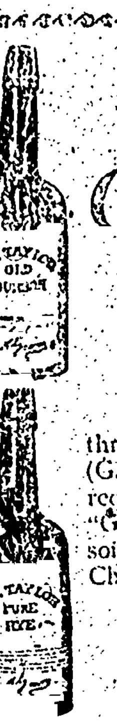
His first appearance as a playwright was in 1891, when "The Cadi" was produced at the Union Square theater, New York. His latest effort in this line was the "Stag Party," in which he collaborated with Paul Potter.

During the past dozen years Mr. Nye worked incessantly, not only as a writer, but as a lecturer, and although he was during a great part of that time under the doctor's care no one who read his weekly screed or heard him speak from the platform would have dreamed that he was in reality a sick and suffering man. In one year his earnings from the two sources named amounted to $40,000, and there are very few writers living whose work commands as high a price as his did. It was to that long period of severe work and continual travel that his death is directly due, and it is consoling to his friends and encouraging to the less fortunate members of his profession to know that he succeeded in amassing a comfortable fortune.

The family left by the humorist consists of Mrs. Nye and four bright, pretty children, two boys and two girls. Mrs. Nye was a western girl, and she married her husband when he was in the depths of poverty. In a burlesque autobiographical sketch which he once wrote he said of himself:

"He is the father of several beautiful children by his first wife, who is still living. She is a Chicago girl and loves her husband far more than he deserves."

SEWELL FORD.



THE HIGH CHARACTER OF THE

G. O. Taylor Whiskies

Has Been Maintained for Nearly a Quarter of a Century.

In future there will be no departure from the plan to supply the public through licensed dealers everywhere whiskies in sealed bottles, under the brand (G. O. Taylor) that will pass the inspection of the chemist and meet the requirements of the physician or of the invalid. Refuse substitutes for "G. O. T." If your druggist or grocer cannot supply, or wants to substitute something else, refuse to buy, write the proprietors of G. O. Taylor Whiskies, Chester H. Graves & Sons, Boston, and they will see that you are supplied.

Chester H. Graves & Sons.

G. O. TAYLOR WHISKIES
QUALITY NEVER VARIES.
First Sold May, 1873.
BOTTLED. MEDICINALLY PURE.
For MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' PRESCRIPTIONS
Sold By Licensed Dealers
EVERYWHERE.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
GENUINE has our FIRM NAME on FACE and NECK LABEL
Chester H. Graves & Sons.
TRADE SUPPLIED BY
WOLFE LONDONER, Grocer.
W. A. HOVER & CO., Wholesale Druggists.
DENVER, COLO.

Important Announcement...

An exhibition of Carbon Photographs will be given at LOW'S BOOK STORE, March 9 and 10. Carbon Photographs are as permanent as the paintings from which they are taken.

The Old Masters

Murillo, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Raphael and others. THE MODERN PAINTERS Alma Tadema, Leighton, Bodenhausen and others. Come and see them. It's a good time to order for next Christmas. Buy now and pay next Fall.

Two Days Only.

Grocery and Meat Market.

731 NORTH WEBER STREET

John Williams,

SUCCESSOR TO
HOAG & BUMSTEAD,

Carries a stock of the finest groceries and meat obtainable, and at prices that will compare with any store in the city. The following are a few lines:

3 lbs. Mocha and Java coffee	$1 00
2-lb. package coffee	45
Fine Japan tea from	25
English breakfast from	50
100-lbs. splendid baking flour	2 00
23 bars White Russian soap	1 00
25 bars Denver Beer soap	1 00
3 cans choice tomatoes	25
3 cans choice corn	[illegible]
2 cans California fruits	25
100-lbs. best potatoes	60
Sweet Mexican oranges, per doz	20

Dried fruits, nuts, vegetables, preserves, etc., etc., all at lowest down town prices.

PHONE 151.

BICYCLES.

Not a weak point in the 1896

CLEVELAND.

The frame is staunch and rigid. The chain is the best in the market. The bearings are beautiful. The finish is elegant. We furnish your choice of any leading tire.

THE AMERICA

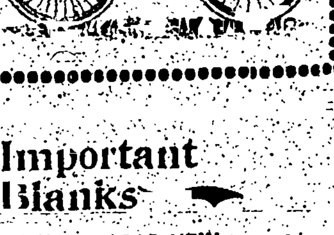
The original and improved truss frame bicycle.

A WHEEL THAT IS BUILT THAT RUNS THAT LOOKS THAT STAYS RIGHT.

THE "AJAX" LINE.

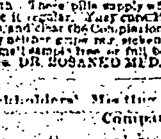
$40 to $75. The finest line of medium grade and Juvenile wheels made. Furnished in maroon or black enamel.

Repairing. *Renting.* *Lessons.*



HEXT & WILLIAMS,

21 N. Tejon St. Colorado Springs, Colo.



DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS

A Mild Physic. One Pill for a Dose. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free or full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. DR. BOSANKO MED. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Stockholders' Meeting Mexican National Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the selection of thirteen directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be proper, will be held at 11 o'clock a. m., Monday, April 6, 1896, at the First National bank, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 p. m., March 16, and remain closed until final adjournment of meeting.

[illegible] JR., Secretary.

Notice of Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Gas and Electric company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Colorado Springs, Colo., at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 17th day of March, 1896, for the purpose of electing a board of seven (7) directors to serve for the next ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business that may properly come before the meeting.

J. F. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

March [illegible], 1896.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the firm of Wood & Arcularius, watchmakers and manufacturing jewelers, was dissolved on or about the thirteenth of February, 1896, and a new firm following the same occupation has been formed known by the style of Whiteside & Arcularius, who will continue to do business at the old stand, 23 North Tejon street. Please call and [illegible].

WHITESIDE & ARCULARIUS.

The Cripple Creek Special.

Via the Rio Grande. It is the best train for the

Great Gold Camp.

A Pullman car will be open at Union Depot every night at 9:00 p. m. to receive passengers. Train leaves at 1:30 a. m., arrives Victor 7:00 a. m., Cripple Creek 7:30 a. m. Secure your berths and tickets at D. & R. G. city ticket office, 16 North Tejon Street.

Important Blanks FOR NEW MINING COMPANIES.

Certificates of Full Paid-up Stock.

Certificates of Impression of Corporate Seal.

For Sale by The Gazette Printing Company.